

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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WU XUEQIAN ON RELATIONS WITH SOUTHEAST ASIAN CP'S

HK160909 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0822 GMT 15 Apr 84

["Wu Xueqian Discusses Relations Between CPC and Southeast Asian Communist Parties " -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At an interview granted to the reporters of the American READERS DIGEST and ASIAWEEK Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, said that our moral support for the communist parties in the Southeast Asian countries should not present an obstacle to our friendship with these countries. Issue No 8 of SHIJIE ZHISHI, which will come off the press tomorrow, carried Wu Xueqian's answers to the questions raised by the reporters.

The reporters asked: China has obviously reduced its military and material aid to the communists who rise in rebellion in Burma and other Southeast Asian countries. You have recently been quoted as saying that China would continue to give political and moral support to these groups. Do you foresee that this major obstacle to the improvements in China's relations with its neighboring countries will eventually be removed?

Wu Xueqian answered: The CPC's relations with the communist parties of other countries, including those in the Southeast Asian countries, are handled on the basis of four principles, that is, independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. To be sure, we do not deny that problems left over by history to exist in the relations between the CPC and the communist parties in the Southeast Asian countries and that they should be gradually solved. We have stated our position to the leaders of the Southeast Asian countries and have won understanding from most of them. It can be said that this problem has been solved. It is a very common phenomenon on the international scene that a political party maintains moral relations with political parties of other countries. This does not only happen to communist parties. Socialist parties and democratic parties also have their international ties. They will, I believe, come to understand China's policy some day.

XINHUA ON SOVIET-WEST CONTENTION AT SEABED MEETING

OW150833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 15 Apr 84

["Soviet-West Contention Results in Deadlock in Sea-Bed Meeting" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Contention between the Soviet Union and some Western countries over overlapping claims to the international sea-bed area resulted in a stalemate in the formulation of rules at a recent law of the sea meeting in the Jamaican capital of Kingston. Belated reports from Kingston said the second session of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea was held there from March 19 to April 13.

The session examined [as received] the draft rules and regulations necessary for the establishment of the authority and the tribunal, and in observance of a prior understanding, priority was given to the consideration of rules for the registration of applications as pioneer investors. While agreement was reached on certain issues, differences persisted, especially on a solution to conflicting sea-bed claims.

The Soviet Union claimed that it should enjoy priority in the exploitation of the international sea-bed area because it has already submitted to the preparatory commission its application for the registration as pioneer investor.



But seven western countries -- Japan, France, the Netherlands, Britain, Federal Germany, Italy and Belgium, refused to recognize the Soviet application, emphasizing that the applicants must resolve the conflicts of their overlapping claims before submitting their applications. The developing countries stressed that all parties concerned must adhere to the provision of the convention on the law of the sea and the relevant resolutions so as to break the present deadlock.

More than 100 delegations, including China, attended the meeting. It was decided that the summer session will be held in Geneva from August to September. The examination of the issues, which began at this session, will be continued at that time.

#### REPORTAGE OF ISLAMIC WORLD DELEGATIONS'S PRC VISIT

##### Visits Islamic Association

OW141211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Islamic World League led by its deputy secretary-general, Shaykh Muhammad 'ibn Nasir al-Abudi, called on the Islamic Association of China here this morning. Al-Haj Muhammad 'Ali Zhang Jie, president of the association, welcomed the delegation. He said that since the Chinese Pilgrimage Delegation contacted the league in 1979, cooperation had expanded. He thanked the league for its hospitality to Chinese pilgrims and hoped the existing good relations would develop further. Al-Abudi said that the Islamic World League, although a non-governmental organization, supported all Islamic institutions in the world, including the Chinese Islamic Association. He hoped that the delegation's visit would help improve relations between the Muslims of China and the rest of the world.

The delegation later visited the Islamic Scripture Exhibition Hall and the Institute of Chinese Islamic Theology run by the association, in the company of Haj Ilyas Shen Xiayi, vice-president of the association. "I am very pleased to see that the students can speak Arabic so well after only one year's study. It shows the great importance that China attaches to the Arabic language," he said after talking with the students.

The Islamic World League is an international organization set up in Mecca in 1962. The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday as guests of the China Islamic Association.

China has 14 million Muslims.

##### Yang Jingren Meets Delegation

OW161138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- A visiting Islamic World League delegation led by Deputy Secretary-General Shaykh Mohammed 'ibn Nasir Alaboudi conferred with Yang Jingren here today at the Great Hall of People.

Yang Jingren is vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference National Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Also present were vice-chairman of the Islamic Association of China Haj Ilyas Shen Xiayi, Haj Abdurrahim Ma Songting and Haj Salih An Shiwei; and Wan Yaobing, deputy director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council.

The delegation was feted by the Religious Affairs Bureau in the evening.

PRESIDENT REAGAN INTERVIEWED BY PRC CORRESPONDENTS

OW170850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 17 Apr 84

["Reagan on Coming Visit to China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, April 16 (XINHUA correspondent Peng Di) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan told a group of Chinese correspondents here today that the United States and China "are friends" and he expressed the U.S. "desire for increased friendship and relations with the People's Republic." "There are some differences between us but there are many more things that we have in common that can be mutually beneficial," he said.

The President met the Chinese correspondents in the Oval Office of the White House three days before his departure from Washington via California, Hawaii and Guam for China. The 30-minute interview which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere was the first ever given by an American president to resident correspondents from the People's Republic of China in Washington. "I'm delighted to be a first in that regard," said President Reagan.

Asked to comment on the significance of his visit to China following Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States earlier this year and the impact of such mutual visits, Reagan said: "I think our countries are friends. We recognize the non-aligned status of the People's Republic and respect that but, also, I know it has been my thinking for a long time that the United States is truly a nation of the Pacific basin, and certainly the largest and most important state in that Pacific basin is the People's Republic of China." "There are some differences between us but there are many more things that we have in common that can be mutually beneficial. And I believe that the entire Pacific basin is the world's future. It is the fastest growing area. And we can cooperate in some of the modernization that is going on in industry in the People's Republic the benefits would be mutual," he said.

Asked what measures he is prepared to take in eliminating the difference between the two countries in dealing with the Chinese territory of Taiwan, President Reagan said: "I realize there is a difference there and it's been discussed and on a recent visit here this was one of the subjects of discussion. I think our position is pretty well known to the leaders of the People's Republic, that we have a long and historic friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan, we are not going to turn our back on old friends in order to, let's say, strengthen or make new friends. And all this I have made clear." "The problem between the People's Republic and the people on Taiwan is one for the Chinese to settle between themselves. We will do nothing to intervene, we will do nothing to pressure one side or the other. The only thing is, as I have stated many times, we believe that the solution must be peaceful in settling whatever differences there may be and we look forward to and hope that there will be a peaceful settlement of that issue," Reagan said. "We have diplomatic relations with the People's Republic. We have an unofficial relationship with the people on Taiwan, and it is one that is based on friendship and based on trade, things of that kind. And we have been perfectly frank about that and I don't think that it is an obstacle to improve friendship between ourselves and the People's Republic," he said.

Asked what prospects he holds for Sino-U.S. relationship and what results he expects from his scheduled visit, Reagan said "I do believe that there is a friendship between our two peoples that's historic."

"There are a number of areas having to do with trade that we're going to discuss. I know there are certain things that we hope we can come to agreement on with regard to trade matters."

"I've always believed that people only get in trouble when they're talking about each other, not talking to each other. So I think this will be a time for talking to each other, as it was when the premier was here," he said. "I'm looking forward to meeting the other leaders that I have not yet met -- of the government there. And also, I'm going to extend some invitations to them to visit our country," he said. The President stressed, "We have a long history of friendship between our two peoples. It began two hundred years ago when an American clipper ship visited China, and trade began." "I think the future in trade and development for both of us holds out a great promise for our people," he said.

Reagan was in high spirits when he talked in length why he wanted to visit Xian and what preparations he and Mrs Reagan have made for the trip. He said Xian "has been the scene of some of the great and most historic excavations, archeological excavations, in the world. I've seen pictures, photos. I've read some of the discoveries there and the historic significance of that and we want to see for ourselves, we want to visit." "Let me express my appreciation for the effort and the arrangements that the Government of the People's Republic of China has made for us to be able to visit that site," he added.

#### REAGAN, BUSH MEET WITH PRC SCHOLARS, STUDENTS

OW170737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today expressed his hope to see more Chinese students come to study in the United States. Meeting at the White House a group of visiting Chinese scholars and students in the states, he said he is looking forward to his forthcoming visit to China. There are some 11,000 students or scholars from China studying in this country and he would hope to see more U.S. students going to China and more young students from China coming here, said Reagan. He also posed for individual pictures with each student.

Earlier, Vice President George Bush had a chat with 12 visiting Chinese scholars and students on their study and life in the United States.

#### WANG BINGNAN INTERVIEWED ON REAGAN VISIT

OW170806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 17 Apr 84

["Evergreen China-U.S. People's Friendship" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's forthcoming China visit is a result of unremitting efforts the Chinese and American peoples have made for years in promoting their relations. This was stated by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, in an interview with XINHUA.



"Since China and the U.S. officially normalized diplomatic relations in 1979," Wang said, "contacts between the two countries and the two peoples have entered into a new period of growth. In the past five years great progress has been made in the economic, cultural, academic, scientific and technical fields." "The numbers of American delegations the association has played host to have increased greatly. They embrace Americans of all social strata. The association has also established friendly ties with 15 or 16 U.S. friendship organizations. Contacts have been varied, ranging from exchange visits and academic exchanges to exhibitions and forums, performances and research on rural society."

Sources from the General Administration for Travel and Tourism disclosed that last year China played host to 168,300 American tourists, about three times the number in 1979.

Wang said that 22 Chinese cities and provinces had established official ties of friendship with U.S. cities and states, and that more than 20 provincial and municipal delegations had been exchanged. This had pushed contacts between local governments and peoples forward and also promoted economic, trade and cultural exchanges.

He expressed the belief that with the expansion of non-governmental ties, relations in every field would be further broadening and deepening. He especially mentioned such old friends of China as Edgar Snow, Anna Louise Strong and Agnes Smedley, who made important contributions to the promotion of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. "They are well-known in China. During World War II the Chinese and U.S. peoples fought fascism together. Their traditional friendship has continued undisturbed despite the vicissitudes in relations.

"When the door of Sino-U.S. relations was reopened with the Shanghai Communique of 1972, many old and new friends from the U.S. have visited China one after another and returned home enthusiastic about China's achievements," Wang said. One of the direct offshoots was the growth of friendship organizations in the U.S., Wang said. The U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, the largest of these, was established at that time. Members had made tremendous efforts and positive contributions to the promotion of Sino-U.S. understanding and friendship, he added.

"China has always attached great importance to contacts not only between officials but also between the peoples of the two countries. Visits exchanged between leaders of the two countries will help promote bilateral relations and open broader prospects for contacts between the two peoples," Wang Bingnan stated.

#### ARTICLE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

OW170856 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Apr 84

["Excerpts" of WORLD AFFAIRS [SHIJIE ZHISHI] article on the development of Sino-U.S. relations]

[Text] An influential Chinese magazine, WORLD AFFAIRS, says: China and the United States can't ignore the Taiwan issue because it concerns China's reunification and sovereignty. In its recent issue the biweekly magazine discusses the growth of Sino-U.S. relations and the problems still to be overcome. Here is (Chen Guang):

The Taiwan issue has always been included in negotiations between China and the United States. It has also been the central issue of the three communiques signed by the two governments, which provide the legal basis for their relations. Some Americans, however, want to sidestep the Taiwan issue when they discuss the future of Sino-U.S. relations. Others say that China has overemphasized the issue. And still others say the communique of 17 August 1982, in which the United States pledged to phase out weapons shipments to Taiwan, can exist alongside the American Taiwan Relations Act, which refers to Taiwan as a political entity. But such remarks all deviate from the basic principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations. It is hoped that President Reagan will do all he can to live up to the principles and commitments acknowledged by the two nations, especially concerning weapons sales to Taiwan. The Chinese Government has repeatedly stated that it will strive for peaceful reunification. But it won't make any commitment about how it plans to reunify the country.

As the economy grows, China will make greater use of foreign investment. And it looks forward to greater economic cooperation with the United States, including building large hydropower stations and purchasing American equipment for nuclear power stations. The two countries have already reached an understanding on economic cooperation. But some problems still need to be resolved. For example, the American Government must revise or repeal its discriminatory laws and regulations. China, for its part, is taking new steps, including adopting a patent law, to promote its economic relations with foreign countries.

Internationally China and the United States have no military cooperation. And China will not adopt (?impartial) policies toward either the United States or the Soviet Union. But that shouldn't stop China and the United States from setting aside differences and seeking common ground on major international issues to help preserve world peace.

In addition to the exchange of top leaders, other officials will also travel between the two countries. For example, China's Defense Minister Zhang Aiping has accepted an invitation to visit the United States. More exchanges between ordinary people are also planned to help improve Sino-U.S. relations.

Despite their twists and turns, Sino-U.S. relations have advanced. Good relations are vital to both countries and they must be handled in a serious manner based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

#### AMERICANS INTERVIEWED ON REAGAN'S VISIT

OW141057 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] On the eve of U.S. President Reagan's visit to China, our station reporters in Washington separately interviewed some friendly Americans there, who were inspired by the development of the Sino-U.S. relations. Oksenberg, a professor at the University of Michigan and former member of the National Security Council in the Carter administration, pointed out: President Reagan's forthcoming trip to China shows that he has realized the significance of U.S.-China relations and that it is necessary to develop the relations between the two nations along the correct path. On the issue of Taiwan, he said: The Sino-U.S. Shanghai Communique, the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the joint communique of 17 August have already laid a good foundation for tackling this issue. He believes that with the lapse of time, the issue of Taiwan will definitely be settled.



(Phillips), chairman of the board of the National U.S.-China Trade Commission, said: Since the U.S. Government relaxed its restriction on the export of high technology to China last year, the number of permits approved by the U.S. authorities for the export of high technology to China has greatly increased. He felt optimistic about the prospects in trade between the United States and China. He estimated that the total value of trade between the two countries may reach \$5.5 billion in 1984.

Dr. (Brock), director of the China Department of the Committee for Scholarly Exchanges under the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, said: During President Reagan's visit to China, he will visit Fudan University in Shanghai. This will give Reagan the opportunity to see for himself the extensive cooperation between the United States and China in the fields of education and science.

#### REAGAN ANNOUNCES TANK SALES TO THAILAND

OW140524 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 13 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced today after talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon that the U.S. will sell a sizable number of M-48 tanks to Thailand to meet its immediate security requirements. Thailand's prime minister arrived here yesterday for a four-day official visit after Thai forces fought against Vietnamese troops who invaded Thailand in the last few weeks.

At a White House ceremony, Reagan said that the United States "fully appreciates the situation in Southeast Asia and Thailand's key role in ASEAN's effort to promote peace and stability in that vital area." He added that his country "will make available immediately a sizable number of M-48 tanks. We'll also request the Congress to extend the repayment terms of our security assistance to Thailand," and will "discuss Thailand's overall defense needs, including its requirement for advanced aircraft, something we fully support."

In reply, Prem said that his discussion with Reagan on issues of mutual concern and interest were "most constructive and fruitful." "Together we have decided on ways and means to strengthen our bilateral ties and to enhance our cooperation." The U.S. Administration's "full support to the modernization of Thailand's defense" reaffirms "the United State's commitment to Thailand's security in recognition of our role in strengthening the fabric of peace in the area," he added. Prem said Thailand and the other ASEAN partners have distinguished themselves as a moderating influence on the international economic and political issues. "Our collective efforts have served to enhance security in Southeast Asia, which is vital to the stability and prosperity of the East-Asian Pacific region and beyond."

According to press reports, a senior official said that Thailand will buy 40 tanks worth 300 million dollars from the United States. Thailand has expressed interest in the F-16 fighters, but controversy between the two countries exists over which version will be cleared for purchase by Thailand.

During their talks today, Reagan and Prem discussed a wide range of issues, including Kampuchea, ASEAN, Reagan's visit to China and refugees.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila signed a science and technology cooperation agreement between Thailand and the United States at the White House today.

Prem met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz this afternoon. U.S. Vice President George Bush will host a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Prem. Prem will leave Washington on Saturday morning to New York. After his stay in the U.S., Prem will visit Denmark, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, and Federal Germany before returning to Bangkok on April 27.

KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW141618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 72d birthday of Korean President Kim Il-song. Among those present at the banquet were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

In his speech Sin In-ha hailed President Kim Il-song's outstanding contributions in the arduous and protracted Korean revolution and in socialist construction. He expressed the hope that the friendship between the two parties and the two people would grow daily.

Xi Zhongxun said Comrade Kim Il-song has made brilliant contributions to Korea's independence, unification and socialist construction, to safeguarding world peace and striving for the cause of progress of mankind. [Beijing International Service in Korean at 1100 GMT on 15 April in its report on the Beijing banquet marking Kim Il-song's birthday includes additional remarks by Xi Zhongxun: "In his speech, Comrade Xi Zhongxun hailed the accomplishment that Comrade Kim Il-song has made for the independence and reunification of Korea, and in socialist construction. He also hailed Comrade Kim Il-song's contribution to the defense of world peace, to the cause of the progress of mankind, and to strengthening and developing the friendship between the two parties, two governments, and peoples of China and Korea."]

He said General Secretary Hu Yaobang will pay an official and goodwill visit to Korea in early May, which will manifest to people throughout the world the friendship and the strength of the unity between the two parties and the two peoples, he added. [The Beijing Korean version reads: "Noting that Comrade Hu Yaobang's upcoming visit to Korea will be another important event in the history of developing relations between China and Korea, Comrade Xi Zhongxun said that the visit will add another chapter to the history of China-Korea friendship. He said he firmly believes that Comrade Hu Yaobang's scheduled visit to Korea will powerfully demonstrate before all the people in the world the friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea."]

BASKETBALL TEAM WINS 3D MATCH IN SEOUL

OW170105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1718 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to foreign press agency reports, the Chinese young men's basketball team today beat the Japanese team 107-69 in the finals of the Eighth Asian Youth Basketball Tournament. The Chinese young men's basketball team has won three matches so far without a single loss in the finals. In the other two matches held today, the South Korean men's basketball team triumphed over the Philippine team 89-79, and the Malaysian team beat the Sri Lankan team 127-77.

In the women's finals, only one match was held today. The Japanese team beat the Malaysian team 100-46.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

FANG YI, JAPANESE SCIENTISTS ON TECHNOLOGY TIES

OW162050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Kyoto, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Governor of Japan's Kyoto Prefecture Yukio Hayashida said here today that cooperation between Japan and China in science and technology will not only benefit themselves but will be conducive to peace and prosperity of the mankind in the next century.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of a visiting Chinese delegation led by Fang Yi, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, Hayashida said Kyoto has always cherished its friendship with China and the exchanges between Kyoto and China's Shaanxi Province in culture, science, technology and education have helped deepen the understanding between the people of the two countries.

In his toast Fang Yi expressed the hope that through joint efforts the friendly relations between China and Japan will last forever. He called for further development of the friendly ties between Kyoto and Shaanxi and Shaanxi's capital Xian City, especially of the relations of cooperation between the two countries in science and technology.

The Chinese delegation arrived here Sunday.

LI XIANNIAN AT JAPANESE BALLET PERFORMANCE

OW161728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian this evening saw a performance by the Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Troupe, the last of its six shows in Beijing. The Japanese dancers performed Act Two of "Swan Lake," "Don Quixote" and "Allegro Brillante" of Tchaikovsky, drawing warm applause from an audience of 1,600 who packed the Tianqiao Theater.

During the intermission Li Xiannian met the troupe leader Masao Shimizu, deputy leader Makiko Matsuyama and leading dancers including Yoko Morishita and Tetsutaro Shimizu. The president, recalling he had seen three performances by the troupe, gave his signature on a program sheet at the request of Masao Shimizu. Li Xiannian ascended the stage to congratulate the Japanese dancers on their success after the performance.

On hand were Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and his wife.

The Japanese ballet troupe will leave Beijing tomorrow for Tianjin, Shenyang and Shanghai to give more performances.

HONG KONG ISSUE EXPLAINED TO FILIPINOS

HK140204 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 12 Apr 84

["Feature": "The Hong Kong Issue Explained to Filipinos"]

[Text] Hong Kong, a free port 1,000 square kilometers in size south of China has three features -- Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories, which are all under British control. There have been several rounds of talks going on between China and Britain regarding this issue. Radio Beijing recently interviewed Huan Xiang, an expert on Chinese affairs and a former diplomatic representative of China to the United Kingdom during the 1950's. The following are his views on the problem:

In June 1840 Britain launched the Opium War against China and forced the government of the Ching Dynasty to sign the Treaty of Nanking, ceding Hong Kong to Britain. In October 1860 Britain again pressured the Ching Dynasty into signing the Peking convention, which transferred the territory of Kowloon to Britain. In June 1898 Britain further pushed for the colony of Hong Kong to be expanded to include the entire Kowloon peninsula and the more than 200 neighboring islands, all to be leased to Britain for a period of 99 years; the lease will expire on June 30, 1997. These unequal treaties were foisted on the Chinese nation and have never been acceptable to them. China has always maintained that Hong Kong is part of China and that Hong Kong's sovereignty cannot be negotiated. The only answer to the problem of Hong Kong is for it to be returned to China. This issue is being faced in the present ongoing Sino-British talks.

The laws which China will apply to Hong Kong, upon regaining sovereignty, have been clearly mentioned by Chinese leaders. Hong Kong can be turned into a special administrative region and the existing capitalist system can continue to operate therein. This means that the existing system -- social, economic and commercial -- will not be changed. People from Hong Kong will administer Hong Kong, and Beijing will not send its officials to that administration. The present economic and cultural system will be maintained. This will not change during a period 50 years, beginning in 1997. The National People's Congress, the highest authority in China, will approve the fundamental laws which will mirror these regulations. These laws will be applied by the Hong Kong government in order to ensure the prosperity and stability of the region.

Such a system is also applicable to the province of Taiwan, once it is returned to the motherland. Here China will employ a wider, even freer, form of administration. Neither Taiwan nor Hong Kong will lack a capitalist system, which will function in a socialist structure patterned after that in China. Once the requirements are met, it will be possible for socialism and capitalism to exist together, side by side, for a long time. The capitalist system can learn a few things from China's socialist system, especially in matters of trade. This is something possible only at this time in history. We believe this will be a great experiment which will be successful, and we hope the world will support us.



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REPORTAGE ON BORDER FIGHTING CONTINUES

Militiamen Repel Provocateurs

OWL61516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 16 Apr 84

[By reporter Duan Jianxun]

[Text] Yunnan border defense front, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- In coordination with the border defense units, the militiamen in Malipo County in Yunnan Province repelled the Vietnamese troops' armed provocations and won two splendid battles in the past 2 days, killing and wounding six Vietnamese soldiers who had intruded into our territory to carry out spy and sabotage activities and capturing military equipment, including submachine guns, hand grenades, transmitters, telescopes, daggers, and military maps.

Taking the opportunity of heavy fog on the early morning of 9 April, four armed Vietnamese spies infiltrated into the Mabeng area in Malipo County to conduct espionage and sabotage activities. After being informed by the masses, Xiong Zhaoming, a squad leader of Miao nationality, immediately led eight militiamen to stop the intruders, making skillful use of the rugged terrain of stalagmites. Before the Vietnamese intruders knew it, our militiamen opened fire at them and instantly killed two intruders. Although the remaining two attempted to put up a stubborn fight, they were soon killed by our army men and people.

The day before this fight, border militiamen headed by Li Yonglin, a squad leader of Miao nationality, launched a powerful counterattack against a group of Vietnamese troops who had intruded into our territory to carry out reconnaissance at another location in Mabeng area. They killed two of the intruders and the rest fled in panic, leaving behind blood-stained bandages, daggers, cartridges, and belts.

Guangxi Militia Kills Invaders

OWL61504 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 16 Apr 84

[By reporter Lin Ning and correspondent Chen Gang]

[Excerpt] Guangxi border defense front, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- In the last few days, the Vietnamese troops have constantly fired at our peasants who are doing spring farming in the border areas of Guangxi's Ningming and Longzhou Counties and dispatched armed personnel to sneak into our territory to conduct harassment raids. Our border militia's farming protection teams fired back and killed and wounded 20 Vietnamese troops. Our side suffered no casualties.

Since the beginning of this year, the Vietnamese troops, across the border from the Jinlong Commune in Longzhou County, constantly fired at and shelled our border residents. At 1030 on 9 April, the Vietnamese troops again fired with submachine guns and light machine guns at the peasants of the Jinlong Commune who were transplanting rice seedlings in the fields. The farming protection militia, led by Nong Zhijun, the commune Armed Forces Department deputy director, and Nong Binjun, the militia battalion commander, promptly spread out and fired back, killing nine Vietnamese. On the morning of 11 April, eight militiamen in Ningming County were carrying out patrol duty along the Chinese side of the boundary marker on Guangxi East Road in order to protect the border inhabitants during transplanting. At 1225, a group of armed Vietnamese special agents intruded into our territory and attempted to attack the peasants working in the field. After realizing the intrusion, Pan Guangren and other militiamen immediately opened fire at them and killed two Vietnamese troops at the front. The remaining Vietnamese troops then opened fire at our militiamen, who in turn counterfired fiercely, killing four more Vietnamese troops and wounding three others.



BHUTAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BORDER TALKS

OW161720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei this evening gave a banquet for a delegation from the Kingdom of Bhutan which has come for boundary talks between the two countries beginning from tomorrow. This is the first official delegation from Bhutan since the founding of New China in 1949, and it is headed by Om Pradhan, former Bhutanese ambassador to the UN and now the Bhutanese ambassador to India. The delegation arrived here this afternoon.

Gong Dafei said the Bhutanese people have made gratifying achievements in developing national economy under the leadership of the king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck. He said the Kingdom of Bhutan has pursued the non-alignment policy, opposes outside aggression and interference, develops its friendly relations with neighbouring countries and expands international contacts and cooperation, thus winning praise from the international community. He said from ancient days China and Bhutan have been living in harmony, and their peoples have enjoyed profound friendship. "It is no doubt of great significance for officials of the two countries to explore ways to solve the boundary question of the two countries," he added. He expressed the belief that the bilateral friendly talks on the boundary question would lead to the promotion of mutual understanding, and eventually to the satisfactory solution of the question.

Pradhan said although China is a big and powerful country, it has scrupulously adhered to the principle of sovereign equality of states in dealing with small countries. He added that he appreciated this just, equitable and enlightened policy of China. "The traditional relationship between China and Bhutan has always been characterised by a spirit of friendship. We have no doubt in our minds that the question of the delineation and demarcation of the boundary between our two countries can be resolved amicably and expeditiously to our complete mutual satisfaction," he said.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW121943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Dhaka, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President H.M. Ershad today met Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Xiao Xiangqian at the presidential palace. During the meeting Ershad briefed Xiao of the current situation facing his country.

REPORTAGE ON BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT

## Press Briefing on Talks

OW161459 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- China and Britain today evaluated the progress in their past talks on the future of Hong Kong and studied the work needed to be done for an agreement to be reached. This was stated by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, while briefing nearly 100 correspondents here today.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian had in-depth discussions with visiting British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe for more than three hours on all aspects of the issue of Hong Kong this afternoon. The talks proceeded in a friendly and serious atmosphere and both sides stated their own positions on the Hong Kong issue, Qi Huaiyuan said. He said that in the talks of the two foreign ministers this morning, they also discussed the Hong Kong question and other bilateral relations after they touched international issues of mutual concern, including the East-West relations and the situation in Europe.

In a separate briefing session, a British official said that Britain had paid attention to the time table set by China in reaching an agreement. However, he said, the British side held that a satisfactory agreement was more important than a time table. Both sides expressed the hope for an early agreement, he added.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and State Councillor Ji Pengfei will meet Geoffrey Howe and his party tomorrow, Qi said.

Also attending today's talks were Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, British Ambassador to China Richard Evans and the British Governor of Hong Kong Edward Youde.

## Wu Xueqian Banquet Remarks

OW161640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- "To reach an early agreement on the settlement of the Hong Kong question not only serves Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, but is also conducive to the further strengthening and growth of the Sino-British relations." Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made this remark at a dinner he hosted in honor of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and Lady Howe here this evening.

Geoffrey Howe and his party arrived in Beijing yesterday. Geoffrey Howe said that "the excellent relations which exist between Britain and China encourage me in the view that we can reach an agreement under which Hong Kong's stability and prosperity can be maintained."

Wu said, "In today's talks, we had an intensive discussion on the Hong Kong question and reviewed progress that has been achieved so far in the Sino-British talks. From the very outset, the Sino-British talks on the settlement of the Hong Kong question have proceeded in the context of the existing amicable relations between China and the United Kingdom. Through twelve rounds of friendly and serious consultations of the second phase, progress has been made on some important matters, thus laying a good foundation for further discussions in future. "The Chinese side will, in a sincere and friendly spirit, continue to cooperate with the British side to push the talks forward."

We believe that agreement can certainly be reached at an early date if the two sides pursue the talks in the same spirit," he said. Foreign Minister Wu noted that the Sino-British relations had developed amicably on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, adding that contacts between the two countries have become closer in the past few years. "Our bilateral economic cooperation and trade are growing steadily and vast potentials remain to be tapped. Gratifying results have also been achieved in our bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the cultural, educational, scientific and technological and other fields. We believe that the further development of the existing friendly relations between China and the United Kingdom is not only in the interests of our two peoples, but also beneficial to the cause of world peace," he said.

Speaking of the international situation, Wu Xueqian said, "The rivalry between the superpowers and their new round of nuclear arms race touched off by the deployment of intermediate range missiles are the main cause of tension in various parts of the world. Relaxation of international tension and maintenance of world peace have become a major concern of the people all over the world." As permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, Wu said, "Both China and the United Kingdom are charged with the lofty international responsibility of maintaining world peace. Our two countries hold similar views on many international issues. We need to exchange views more often and without formality and make our respective contributions to the easing of international tension and maintenance of world peace."

On his talks with the Chinese foreign minister, Geoffrey Howe said, "During our talks much of our time has been and will be devoted to the very important issue of Hong Kong. I am heartened by the progress that our negotiations have made on this subject since the the initiation of discussions, during the prime minister's visit to Peking [as received] in 1982." "Our discussions of international issues this morning showed that our interests remain close over a wide range of questions. We share for example a profound opposition to the principle of hegemonism. We support strongly the purposes and principles of the United Nations," he said. He said, "it is important for Britain, and for the world in general, that China should be a prosperous, strong and active member of the international community."

Speaking of the economic development in China, Geoffrey Howe said, "I have therefore been much encouraged and impressed by the rapid growth which your economy is currently enjoying. I welcome the steady evolution of your open door policy towards trade and exchanges with your friends overseas and the practical approach which you have adopted. I am sure that this will be a vital element in China's further development. Britain and China have much to gain from trade and industrial cooperation." He said, "Internationally, regular consultation between us on world issues is an influence for stability and world peace in a world which remains turbulent and beset by crises."

Recalling the increasing Sino-British contacts in recent years, Geoffrey Howe said that such contacts would create a good condition for expansion of cooperation in many fields between the two countries. He expressed his hope for further bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Among those present at the banquet were Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, British Ambassador to China Sir Richard Mark Evans and British Governor of Hong Kong Sir Edward Youde.

#### Agreement on Consulates Signed

OW170735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese consulate-general in Manchester and a British consulate-general in Shanghai will be established according to an agreement between the governments of China and the United Kingdom signed here this afternoon. Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe signed document on behalf of their respective governments.

#### Ji Pengfei Meets Howe

OW170639 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had in-depth discussions on the issue of Hong Kong with the visiting British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and his party here today. Announcing this, Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said Ji Pengfei expressed the conviction that it is highly possible to settle the Hong Kong issue satisfactorily so long as both China and Britain take the whole situation into account and work in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual trust.

A senior official in charge of affairs related to Hong Kong, Ji said that settlement of the Hong Kong issue, which dates from more than a century ago, through friendly consultations between the two countries will benefit prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Sino-British friendly relations. It will also produce a great impact on the international community.

It is learned that Sir Geoffrey Howe will meet Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang later today.

#### Ji on Hong Kong Issue

OW170541 Hong Kong AFP in English 0510 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 17 (AFP) -- The National People's Congress (NPC), China's parliament, might take up the question of Hong Kong's future at its plenary session next month, the official in charge of the territory's affairs said here today. "If there is progress at the talks we will discuss the Hong Kong issue at the NPC," Ji Pengfei, director of the Office of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs, told journalists shortly before meeting with Britain's visiting foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

He said he did not know if China and Britain would reach an accord by July on Hong Kong, where Beijing plans to reassert sovereignty after London's lease on most of the territory expires in 1997. "That depends on the British side," Mr Ji said.

Sir Geoffrey's three-day visit to Beijing falls between the 12th and 13th rounds of the ultra-secret discussions. Britain's top diplomat yesterday met twice with his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, for talks that focused on the British colony where 98 percent of the 5.3 million people are ethnically Chinese. The Chinese described the meetings as "warm, friendly and serious."



WANG BINGNAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN POLAND

OW150813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation headed by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, arrived here today for a 10-day visit. Wang, who was Chinese ambassador to Poland from 1955-64, said at the airport that he is glad to come again and his current visit is aimed at strengthening the two countries' traditional friendship.

S. Perkowicz, chairman of the Polish-Chinese Friendship Association, and other Polish officials met the Chinese delegation at the airport.

Warsaw Reception

OW170649 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 16 (XINHUA) -- S. Perkowicz, president of the Polish-Chinese Friendship Association, gave a reception here this evening in honor of the visiting Chinese delegation led by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Vice Marshal of the Sejm (national assembly) Z. Gertych, Vice Chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth A. Beszterda and Vice-Foreign Minister E. Kucza were among those present on the occasion.

Gertych and Beszterda had earlier met with the Chinese friendship delegation which arrived here on April 14.

GDR'S STOPH MEETS PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW132015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph said today there exists traditional friendship between Democratic Germany and China and the current atmosphere is helpful to more exchanges between the two countries. Stoph made the remarks when meeting Zhu Rongji, Chinese vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission and head of a Chinese economic delegation. The delegation arrived here Wednesday. Stoph said there existed foundation for cooperation between the two countries in the past and there are bright prospects for cooperation in the future in the fields of economy and science and technology.

The Chinese delegation will exchange views with a Democratic German delegation led by Vice Chairman of the State Planning Committee Dr Dieter Albrecht on ways of increasing economic cooperation.

The Chinese delegation will also visit some companies.



FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THIRD OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS

## Economic Report

OW141425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- The representatives to the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese today heard the report on China's domestic economic situation delivered by Comrade Zhou Zhiying, member of the State Planning Commission.

Comrade Zhou Zhiying briefed them on the tremendous economic achievements scored by China in 1983 in the follow seven areas: Achievements on the agricultural front exceeded our expectations. We had exceptionally good harvests of grain and cotton. The total grain output was 760 billion jin, an increase of more than 7 percent over 1982. Total cotton output was 90 million dan, up 25 percent over 1982. On the industrial front, we achieved relatively greater development in both light and heavy industry. Total industrial output was 610 billion yuan, up 10.2 percent over 1982. In capital construction, initial achievements were scored in controlling the scale of capital construction, and investment in key energy and transportation projects increased markedly. In commerce, the retail volumes of all commodities on the domestic market increased during 1983. The total volume of retail sales was 284 billion yuan, an increase of 10.5 percent over the previous year. While world trade was virtually stagnant in 1983, our country's imports and exports grew continuously. The total volume of imports and exports was 86.1 billion yuan in 1983, up 11.5 percent over 1982. Further progress was made in science, education, culture, public health, and physical education in 1983. The people's livelihood continually improved last year and their income further increased. There was a big increase in the production and sales of color television sets, refrigerators, recorders, and washing machines.

## Zhuang Xiquan Work Report

OW151351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0833 GMT 12 Apr 84

["Excerpts" of Zhuang Xiquan's work report to the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- The destiny of us returned Overseas Chinese, our relatives, and nationals living abroad is closely linked with the prosperity, decline, honor and disgrace of the motherland. Like people throughout the country, we also suffered much during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Shortly after the downfall of the "gang of four," the CPC Central Committee issued an instruction reiterating that affairs concerning nationals living abroad are an important work of the party and decided to restore federations of Overseas Chinese and other organs dealing with affairs concerning nationals living abroad. At the same time, the CPC Central Committee also set aright the guiding ideology on this work and criticized Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" reactionary fallacies. In 1977 Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a speech: Lin Biao and the "gang of four" described "overseas connections" as very complicated and unreliable. This theory is reactionary. We must correct this mistake. While receiving the participants of the national forum on affairs concerning Overseas Chinese in May 1981, Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed: It is necessary to protect and encourage the enthusiasm of Overseas Chinese for the country and their native homes. To dampen and suppress them is against the party's policy. During his lifetime, Comrade Liao Chengzhi carried out a series of criticisms and struggles against the fallacy that overseas connections are reactionary and made unremitting efforts to safeguard and implement the party's principles and policies concerning affairs with nationals living abroad.

The series of instructions from the CPC Central Committee have corrected the "leftist" mistakes in the work concerning Overseas Chinese, clearly defined the policy for this work in the new period, pointed out the orientation of the federations' work, and brought about the best situation in this work since the PRC's founding.

Under the leadership and care of the party and government, federations of Overseas Chinese in the past 5 years have corrected things that had been in disorder and clearly defined the federations as mass organizations of returned Overseas Chinese subject to party leadership. Their major tasks are to unite the vast number of returned Overseas Chinese, their relatives, and nationals living abroad, protect their legitimate rights and interests, encourage the glorious patriotic tradition, and work hard to achieve the three grand tasks of the 1980's. In 1981 the central authorities decided that the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese is a national mass organization. This further enhanced our understanding of the mass character of federations of Overseas Chinese and the importance of their work. In addition to restoring the organizations of returned Overseas Chinese in 14 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, which existed before the "Great Cultural Revolution," we have successively established many new organizations. With the exception of Taiwan and Xizang, federations of returned Overseas Chinese have been established in 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and in more than 400 prefectures, cities, and counties.

We must steadfastly follow the Communist Party, firmly believe that "only socialism can save China," and enhance our sense of responsibility for the people of the motherland. In the past our country traversed a tortuous course and suffered some setbacks. Many returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives were treated incorrectly one way or another. However, all these things are history. Now the party has summed historical experience and corrected its mistakes. The glorious future of our motherland presents itself before our eyes. "Do not forget unity and struggle; work hard to revitalize China." Let us unite more closely around the CPC Central Committee, work hard to create a new situation in the work of the federations of returned Overseas Chinese, and struggle to build our country into a modern, highly civilized, and democratic socialist power.

#### Delegates Criticize U.S.

OW160651 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 16 Apr 84

["U.S. Should Stop Obstructing China's Reunification, Returned Overseas Chinese Say" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Delegates of Taiwan origin here to attend the Third National Conference of Returned Overseas Chinese today demanded that the U.S. Government should stop putting obstacles in the way of the Chinese people's cause of reunification.

Speaking at a panel meeting, Associate Professor Chen Huayan from the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute said: "Five years ago I was overjoyed to hear that relations between China and the United States had been normalized. I thought that the day would soon come when we would be reunited with our relatives in Taiwan."

Now five years had passed, he continued, the U.S. Government was still expanding relations with the Taiwan authorities under the "Taiwan Relations Act" despite its reaffirmation of the commitment to recognize the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

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Professor Chen, who returned to the mainland from Brazil in 1966, said the U.S. Government's sale of sophisticated weapons to Taiwan violated the August 17, 1982, communique signed with the Chinese Government and placed the greatest obstacles in the way of China's peaceful reunification. "This is delaying the reunion of the Chinese people on both sides of the straits," he added.

Another speaker at the panel was Li Fangning, who returned from Japan and is now chief engineer at a machine tool plant in Wuhan. He spoke emotionally of the decades-long separation between the mainland and Taiwan, which had kept so many families apart.

Li has one brother in Taiwan and another in the United States. Not long ago, he said, he learned from his brother in the United States that their mother had died in Taiwan in 1976. Her last wish of seeing her son on the mainland was unfulfilled. "The U.S. Government advocates humanitarianism and claims to be a friend of the Chinese people," he said. "The U.S. leaders should respect the feelings of the Chinese people and abandon their narrowminded, conservative practice of standing in the way of China's reunification."

#### Body Elects Leadership

OW161030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA) -- Both Ye Fei and Zhuang Xiquan were elected honorary chairmen of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese at a meeting held by the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese here this afternoon.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the work report of the Second National Committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. The resolution says: Embodying the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the first session of the Sixth NPC, the work report has made a practical appraisal of the contributions to the motherland's construction over the past 5 years by returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents, and those who are still overseas. It has also made a practical appraisal of the major achievements of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese in its work. The report has spelled out clear and definite requirements for the federation's task of creating a new situation in its work. The congress is satisfied with the work report.

After adopting the new charter of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the meeting elected the third national committee of the federation and the honorary chairmen of the federation by secret balloting and decided to invite Kuang Gongdao and 12 other people to serve as advisers to the federation. Today's meeting was presided over by Hong Sisi, executive chairman of the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese and permanent chairman of the congress' presidium.

#### Leaders Named

OW161409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0913 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- Named as president, vice presidents, secretary general, and deputy secretaries general of the Third National Committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese are:

President: Zhang Guoji



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Vice President: (in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames) Wang Hanjie, Liu Nianzhi, Zhuang Shiping, Zhuang Mingli, Lian Guan, Xiao Gang, Wu Huanxing, Chen Ming, Chen Zongji, Yi Meihou, Hong Sisi, Guo Dihuo, Guo Ruiren, Huang Junjun (female), Huang Dengbao, Huang Dinchen, and Liao Canhui

Secretary general: Huang Junjun (concurrent)

Deputy secretaries general: Lin Ruirong and Xu Fagan

Deng, Hu Meet Delegates

OW170444 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- At the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, and other party and state leaders met with all the delegates to the Third National Conference for Returned Overseas Chinese and all the comrades attending the meeting of directors of Overseas Chinese affairs offices in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

Xi Zhongzun, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Ji Pengfei, Ye Fei, and Qian Changzhao were also present at the meeting and had their pictures taken.

Meeting Ends

OW161038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Guoji, a well-known Overseas Chinese educator returned from Indonesia, was elected chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese at the Third National Conference for Returned Overseas Chinese, which closed here today. His predecessor, Zhuang Xiquan, 96, was elected honorary chairman. Zhang Guoji, 91, is a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress and director of the Beijing Cultural and Historical Research Institute. Seventeen other returned Overseas Chinese were elected vice-chairmen of the federation. During the six-day conference, participants also examined the work report of the federation's second committee and approved a new constitution.

Addressing the closing session this morning, Zhang Guoji said that participants had made many suggestions for work on Overseas Chinese affairs. He urged them to forge stronger ties with returned Overseas Chinese all over China and their relatives abroad to make greater contributions to the country's socialist construction and reunification.

Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended and spoke at the closing session. Party and state leaders met with all the participants this afternoon.

#### REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG VISIT TO HUBEI

Gives Instructions on Work

HK150557 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang pointed out when receiving leading comrades of the party, government, and army of Hubei and Wuhan in the Donghu Guest House, Wuchang, yesterday morning:

The whole party must grasp two tasks this year: party rectification and economic work. They must enliven the national economy. It is necessary to ensure that both party rectification and economic work are grasped well. The relationship between party rectification and the economy is: Party rectification spurs the economy, and the economy tests party rectification.

On party rectification, Comrade Hu Yaobang demanded that we stabilize the leadership groups, especially the leadership core of the Provincial CPC Committee. It is necessary to take a correct view of historical issues and concentrate efforts on solving current problems.

On weeding out [qingli] people of the three categories, Comrade Hu Yaobang required everyone to read the leading item on page 3 of the 6 April RENMIN RIBAO, "Qixianzhuang Village in Xian City Today." He said: This report reflects many problems. It shows failure to resolutely weed out the people of the three categories, the serious degree of bureaucratism, and the failure to implement the policies on intellectuals.

Comrade Hu Yaobang repeatedly told everyone: From now on we must be resolved to discover some outstanding young cadres. We must get a good grasp on building the third echelon force. He said: The facts of the past 2 or 3 years have proven that there are three superior features in having young people take power: 1) They have broader knowledge than us. We did not go to school for several decades, during the years of war and land reform, or did not go to school much. 2) They are in the prime of life, whereas, no matter what we say, we are like Xiao En, who sings in the Beijing opera "Misfortune Strikes While on a Fishing Trip": "Pity me for my old age, my failing eyesight." 3) Although we veteran comrades have our strong points, we have rather a lot of old conventions, whereas young people do not have so many. Where conventions have been broken in the reforms of the past few years, in some 90 percent of the cases it was young comrades who took the lead in acting. The zeal of young people is extremely precious.

On economic work, Comrade Hu Yaobang demanded that Hubei pay particular attention to two issues: industry and agriculture. Judging by the present situation in Hubei, the agricultural leg is rather short, so there is not enough balance when walking along the road. He said: Hubei has promoted its agriculture in recent years and it has improved rapidly in some aspects. However, from my observations on my Hubei trip, I saw that although some places have solved the problem of food and clothing, the speed of getting rich is not good enough. He expressed the hope that everyone would continue to emancipate their minds, relax the policies, strengthen specific leadership, frequently go to the rural areas to conduct investigations, and help to solve problems in townships, villages, or even households.

He repeatedly stressed: Our work focus should be on enabling the peasants to get rich as quickly as possible. With the peasants rich, the people's regime will be stable.

He said: Some comrades who cannot think things out are frightened of 10,000-yuan households. What is there to be afraid of? Do not be afraid of riches. Getting rich is an advance like a wave, not a polarization.

He pointed out: The current problems are: First, there are not many outlets for getting rich; second, there are too many restrictions; third, many resources have not yet been exploited; and fourth, our technological level is not high. He said: Hubei is the country's major fish-fry base. It is imperative to get back to this level. On the question of excessive restrictions he said: We must promote more exploitation, including underground resources. The people's government acts for the people. It only has the obligation to help the people to find production outlets and has no power to restrict the masses in promoting production.



On industrial issues, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Hubei has good strength. Many vital things for the whole country can be found in Hubei. You have done your work quite well, and there are great prospects and potentials in your industry. At present it is necessary to solve three problems: 1) Management methods, which are incorrect and too backward. These depress the enthusiasm of the cadres and workers. We must break through backward and incorrect management methods. Starting with the responsibility systems, we must link contract systems with economic results in solving this problem. Only by linking them with economic results can problems of bonuses and wages be properly solved. Of course, it is not so easy to solve this problem. This year we should first make a breakthrough in two or three trades. 2) The open-door policy: Comrade Hu Yaobang said: You should give free rein to getting things going. Although Hubei is not a special zone, it can import capital, technology, and talent. We cannot get things going unless we adopt an open-door policy. The Chinese nation has many special skills. I propose that the wages of people with special skills should be a bit higher. 3) It is imperative that the enterprises have some No 1 and 2 men who are in the prime of life and possess good knowledge. At present, it is imperative that young, enthusiastic, and pioneering people operate the new equipment in the factories. We must be resolved to employ a number of young people who are both bold and practical.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang jubilantly encouraged everyone: There are great prospects for Hubei. Your work has a bright future. It is beautiful, like the shining spring scene around East Lake.

Qiao Shi, CPC Central Committee Secretariat alternate secretary, and CYL Central Committee Secretary Hu Jintao were also present at the reception. In attendance were Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, and other responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, and also Zhou Zhizhong, Yan Zheng, and other responsible comrades of the Wuhan military region.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's party arrived in Hubei from Henan on 4 April for an inspection visit. They first went to Xiangfan City. During his inspection of the province Comrade Hu Yaobang was accompanied by Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu and Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu. On the evening of 4 April he received responsible comrades of the Xiangfan City CPC Committee. On 5 April he went to the Gezhou dam, where he held a discussion meeting with responsible comrades of the Yichang Prefectural and City CPC Committees and the Gezhou dam construction bureau. The same afternoon he went to the Xí Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, where he spent some days inspecting Xuanen, Laifeng, Xianfeng, Lichuan, Badong, and Jianshi Counties and Enshi City. While in Laifeng County he also went to Longshan County in Hunan for a meeting with comrades of the county CPC Committee.

On 9 April he spent the night at (Jieshanguan) commune in Badong County. The next day he arrived in Wuhan via Yidu, Zhijiang, and Dangyang counties. In Zhijiang he held a forum with responsible comrades of the provincial chemical fertilizer plant.

While in Wuhan, on 11 April he heard a report from the Provincial CPC Committee on the work situation. On the morning of 12 April he held a forum with comrades of departments concerned to get to know the situation. In the afternoon he went to Moshan at Donghu to see the PLA units engaged in building the scenic zone there. He also wrote an inscription for the units building the Moshan highway: Sweating in Donghu out of love for the people; for the love of Moshan in order to catch up with Xihu.

On the afternoon of 13 April he went to Wuhan Military Region Headquarters to see the body of comrades attending the third session of the Sixth CPC Committee of the military region together with veteran comrades who have retired to the second or third lines, and made a speech.

Everywhere Comrade Hu Yaobang went on his inspection visit to Hubei, he made a point of finding out about the situation. He showed extremely great respect for minority and nationality customs in the Exi Autonomous Prefecture. During his inspection there were many moving spontaneous welcomes from the masses. This showed the sincere support of the masses in the province for the line, principles, and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and their great love for the CPC Central Committee.

#### Inspects Autonomous Prefecture

HK161528 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Qian Yunlu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Qiao Shi, alternate secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Hu Jintao, secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, inspected and visited Exi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture from 5 to 10 April.

During the several days of his inspection and visit, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave some important instructions on advancing economic construction and the reform of the economic system in the mountain areas of Exi Autonomous Prefecture.

When quite a few people said that, at present, it is urgent and necessary to dredge circulation channels in order to make peasants become rich as soon as possible and to vigorously develop commodity production, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: In Marx's plan for production, circulation occupies a very important position because it can promote the development of commodity production. In rural areas, dredging circulation channels means we must, while advancing the structural reform of supply and marketing cooperatives, vigorously develop rural fair trade and specialized households engaged in transportation, marketing, and commerce. As rural fair trade is the commerce of peasants, it is most welcomed by peasants. It cannot only promote the circulation of commodities and enliven the market, but can also be linked with peasants' cultural activities and entertainment, the popularization and promotion of scientific knowledge, the dissemination of information, the publicizing of the party's guiding principles and policies, and the building of spiritual civilization. Therefore, we must go all out to develop rural fair trade. Relevant departments at all levels must support it and protect its legitimate rights and interests. The People's Government serves the people and has an obligation to help people in developing production, but no right to impede people in developing production. He pointed out that fewer state-run commercial centers should be established in mountain areas, as more state-run commercial centers will result in more management fees and a greater financial burden to the state and peasants.

Hu Yaobang also quoted the remarks which (Lu Zhi), of the Tang Dynasty, said at a conference [words indistinct] to enlighten people, calling on them to pay attention to entire rural areas and to make the whole country rich.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also exhaustively inquired of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee and engineering and technical personnel about the current exploitation of water resources. He believes that Exi has abundant water resources and that it is necessary to develop small hydropower stations. In building small hydropower stations, it is necessary to adopt as many advanced methods as possible, such as directional blasting. It is necessary to properly carry out the contract responsibility system and organize masses to manage and develop it themselves. The state must assist them with material, technology, and equipment.

Hu Yaobang said: In developing transportation in mountain areas, it is necessary to stress the building of highways and achieve simultaneous development of the state, collective, and individuals. Meanwhile, it is necessary to vigorously develop river transportation and exploit the Qing Jiang. Efforts should be made to build the Qing Jiang into a river as beautiful as the Danube and the Rhine. Moreover, it is necessary to reform the current highways in a planned thoroughfare so as to meet the needs of the development of rural commodity production.

When responsible people of the autonomous prefecture reported to Comrade Hu Yaobang that the per capita arable land area is 0.14 mu, but the per capita forest area is as high as 11 mu, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: In carrying out agricultural production in mountain areas we must not merely pay attention to arable land areas, an action which has become a habit. Instead, we must pay attention to mountains, rivers, forests, and land. He affirmed the policy raised by the Xei Autonomous Prefecture in developing production; namely, stressing forestry, developing diversified economy, and giving full play to the superiority according to local conditions. On the problem of defining the areas of plots of mountain for personal needs and the mountain areas related to the responsibility of the relevant peasant households, Hu Yaobang held that this should be carried out by various localities according to their own situations, and no rigid or unified regulations should be made. A variety of methods can help to reach the overall target. The problem of methodology should not be treated as an essential problem of orientation. In the past we suffered losses on this problem. In addition, we must vigorously develop animal husbandry and planting and breed sheep and oxen. We must firmly grasp the growing of grass and trees, just as we firmly grasp the production of grain.

While in (Dingchuan) County, Comrade Hu Yaobang also praised the locality for producing canned fruits, [words indistinct], and carvings and other crafts. He pointed out: Along with the establishment and continuous improvement of the responsibility system in agricultural production, there are now two surpluses in rural areas; namely, surplus labor force and surplus working time. It is therefore necessary to vigorously develop diversified economy and rural industries so as to make full use of surplus labor force and surplus working time. It is necessary to let peasants go all out to develop small coal pits, small mineral industry, and small hydropower stations. We must keep the people in mind and guide them to properly carry out the contract system of the household handicraft industry and develop small-scale [words indistinct] processing industry so as to make the peasants rich as soon as possible. On this problem our comrades engaged in industrial production must bring about a change. He also added humorously: "China has abundant mineral resources, but they have been sleeping languidly beneath the earth for a long time. We must wake them up to serve the four modernizations. Whom should we rely on to wake them up? Merely relying on ourselves is not enough. We must rely on the foolish old man. This foolish old man is none other than the millions upon millions of masses. This can be described as 'one act makes two rich.' Both the peasants and the state will become rich."

Comrade Hu Yaobang also spoke on the issue of party rectification and the problem of strengthening education among cadres. He pointed out: We must carry out party rectification properly but must not do it in a perfunctory and superficial way or confuse things. He demanded that cadres at all levels must [words indistinct], and refrain from settling old accounts and resting on their laurels, because settling old accounts and resting on one's laurels are both unpopular.

"Spring breezes are triumphantly blowing and flowers are in full bloom." The visit by Hu Yaobang and other comrades to Xei Prefecture indicates the great concern shown by the CPC Central Committee for the peoples of various nationalities in mountain areas. The people of various nationalities in Xei Prefecture are now immersed in the mild spring breezes and are intoxicated with happiness.



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At present, the Exi Prefectural CPC Committee, according to Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions and the suggestions of the provincial CPC Committee, is resolved to continue to emancipate their mind, to further relax policies, to strengthen leadership, to live up to the expectation of the general secretary, and to fight for building Exi Prefecture into the most advanced autonomous prefecture.

#### Speaks to Intellectuals

HK161537 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] In their recent inspection of Exi Autonomous Prefecture, CPC Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades met some 90 senior and middle intellectual representatives, praising them as "phoenixes of the world" and encouraging them to settle down in Exi and make new contributions to the people in Exi mountain areas.

Since liberation, a great number of university and secondary technical college graduates have gone to work in the Exi mountain areas. Over a long time they fought on various fronts and worked to exploit and build Exi, making great contributions.

At 0800 on 9 April, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Qiao Shi, alternate secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; (Hu Zhukang), secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Guan Guangfu and Qian Yunlu, leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee met in the compound of the Lichuan County CPC Committee with some 90 of senior and middle intellectual representatives from units directly under the Exi Autonomous Prefectural authorities and Lichuan County.

When Hu Yaobang and the other leading comrades came to the main hall in spite of rain, people warmly applauded them. Comrade Hu Yaobang exhaustively inquired of the representatives about their native towns, salaries, and daily life. Then he said cordially:

[Begin Hu recording] [words indistinct] Phoenixes can emerge in gullies in 3 months. You comrades are phoenixes of the world. You have done better and better, bringing happiness to the 3.3 million people and helping the 3.3 million people [words indistinct]. So I am very glad to meet you and hope that you will make new contributions to the people of Exi Prefecture. [applause] [end recording]

After his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades had a photo taken with all of the representatives to mark the occasion.

The representatives of intellectuals were greatly inspired. (Chen Xiaolan), a 60-year-old associate professor of Enshi No 1 Middle School, was moved to tears. In a discussion meeting they said: The CPC Central Committee understands us so well and has shown concern for us. We must dedicate our wisdom and abilities to the four modernizations of the Exi mountain areas and build Exi into the most advanced autonomous prefecture as soon as possible.

#### Gives CYL Work Instructions

HK170846 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] During his inspection in Hubei, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, attached great attention to CYL work and to the growth of youths and young cadres. On the afternoon of 12 April, Comrade Hu Yaobang asked Comrade Hu Jintao, executive secretary of the CYL Central Committee, who accompanied him on the inspection, to call on the cadres of the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan City CYL Committee organs.



At the forum held by the provincial and city CYL committees, Comrade Hu Jintao conveyed Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions on CYL work during his inspection. Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the CYL must carry out significant activities. The great meeting of Chinese and Japanese youths was one such activity and [words indistinct]. Ideological education must be carried out in a lively manner. After returning to where they were staying, Comrade Hu Jintao told Comrade Hu Yaobang that the Hubei Provincial CYL Committee and Wuhan City CYL Committee requested the latter to write inscriptions for the titles of HUBEI QINGNIAN and WUHAN QINGNIAN BAO. Without hesitation, Hu Yaobang wrote the inscriptions. On the afternoon of 13 April, Comrade Hu Jintao presented the title inscriptions to responsible cadres of the Provincial CYL Committee. All cadres, staff, and workers of the Provincial CYL Committee, the Wuhan City CYL Committee, and the offices of HUBEI QINGNIAN and WUHAN QINGNIAN BAO were greatly inspired by Comrade Hu Yaobang's inscriptions. They said that they will live up to the expectations of the leaders of the CPC Central Committee and follow the principle of taking both party spirit and characteristics of youths into consideration to run the two journals well so that they can become good teachers and helpful friends of the broad masses of youths.

LI PENG INSPECTS ZHUHAI ECONOMIC ZONE 11-12 APR

HK140217 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, State Council Vice Premier Li Peng; Lin Zongtang, State Economic Commission vice chairman, and Bank of China Director Jin Deqin inspected the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone on 11 and 12 April. Zhuhai City CPC Committee Secretary Fang Bao and acting Mayor Liang Guangda accompanied Li Peng in visiting the tourism center, Zhuhai heliport, Jiuzhou port, Shihuashan holiday village, Xiangzhou woolen textile mill, and Shishan electronics plant.

Vice Premier Li Peng expressed satisfaction with the construction achievements of the zone and showed great interest in the construction plans for the next stage. He hoped that still greater success would be scored in the building of the special economic zone.

At noon on 12 April, Vice Premier Li Peng met Wang Guangying, director of the Hong Kong Everbright Company, in the Zhuhai guest house. During the meeting, Vice Premier Li Peng asked in detail about the Zhuhai Guangda industrial zone and the Modaomen development project. He urged the Everbright Company to make still greater contribution to building the Zhuhai special zone.

CHEN MUHUA REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE SITUATION

OW140943 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, State Councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said today that with the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, China has in recent years achieved good results unprecedented since the founding of the People's Republic in developing its foreign economic relations and trade, which have become a major sector of the national economy.

The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and four other units held a joint report meeting on the current situation at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. At the meeting Chen Muhua delivered a report entitled: "The Current Situation and Prospects for Our Country's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade."

Chen Muhua said: China's foreign trade, including imports and exports, totaled \$40.7 billion in 1983, nearly double the 1978 figure.

Exports accounted for 1.25 percent of the total exports in the world as compared to 0.75 percent in 1978. China now ranks 18th among world exporters instead of 32d as before. There has been a considerable change in the varieties of commodities exported by our country, and the forms of foreign trade are more flexible and multifarious. Up to the end of last year China had, in various ways, used foreign funds totaling \$14.5 billion to support its development and construction programs in energy, transportation, science, and education. Apart from this, positive results have been achieved in recent years in doing contracted work for foreign countries, in developing labor service cooperation with them, and in undertaking UN-sponsored multilateral cooperative projects.

Chen Muhua went on to say: Developing a new situation in our foreign trade is not only a task for the economic and trade departments, but a common mission for all related trades and professions throughout the country. Our work at present is to strengthen the foreign trade administration and the operations and management regarding import and export commodities, and to protect and give play to the initiative of all localities, departments, and enterprises under the premise of centralization and unification. Economic and trade departments should first of all resolutely do away with bureaucracy and stop using the style of bureaucratic traders. They are requested to pay more attention to international market surveys and studies, improve the operations and management of imports and exports, and try to achieve still greater economic results.

Looking forward to the future, Chen Muhua said: Implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and promoting economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries are constant principles of our country. In furthering our foreign economic relations and trade in the future, a crucial question is whether we can emancipate our minds, do well in implementing the policy of opening to the outside world, and effectively carry out the various specific measures required by this policy. She expressed the hope that all related trades and professions throughout the country would cooperate closely with the economic and trade departments and work in concert in this regard.

#### YANG JINGREN URGES STUDY OF ECONOMIC ZONES

OW141325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- China's top political consultative body and democratic parties should contribute to the development of the special economic zones and coastal cities by intensifying investigation and study.

This was stated here today by Yang Jingren, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), at a meeting of Standing Committee members and leaders of China's democratic parties.

Yang made these remarks in connection with top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's proposal to push forward the open-door policy and the decision of a recent meeting in Beijing to further open 14 coastal cities to foreign investment and technology. He urged CPPCC committees at various levels and the democratic parties to work energetically and make comments and proposals for the development of these cities and zones.

(?At today's meeting), Li Ding, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, briefed the participants on Deng Xiaoping's statements last February following his inspection tours of the special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces and the discussions at the meeting on the development of coastal cities.

Participants in today's meeting will discuss this subject in the next 2 days.

CHEN PIXIAN MEETS JIANGSU ARMED POLICE CADRES

OW141804 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 84 p 1

[By reporter Wu Yousong]

[Text] Comrade Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, met with more than 50 cadres at the detachment level and above all the Jiangsu Provincial People's Armed Police Brigade on the morning of 4 April. He was accompanied by Secretary Han Peixin and Deputy Secretary Shen Daren of the Provincial CPC Committee, Chairman Hong Peilin of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the provincial People's Congress, Deputy Secretary Qin Jie of the provincial Political and Legal Affairs Committee, Deputy Secretary Chen Wenzhang of the provincial Political and Legal Affairs Committee, who is also director of the provincial Public Security Department and concurrently political commissar of the provincial People's Armed Police Brigade, Advisor to the provincial Political and Legal Affairs Committee Yao Yuan, Deputy Secretary General Cai Qiuming of the provincial People's Government, and Commander Wang Chao of the Provincial People's Armed Police Brigade.

Comrade Chen Pixian was briefed by responsible comrades of the Provincial People's Armed Police Brigade on the deployment of armed police units in the province as shown on a map posted on the wall. Chen Pixian walked to the map and looked over the deployment of the public security, defense, and firefighting units. Pointing to the map, he asked for details about the composition of personnel, equipment, weapons of the police units, and their agricultural and sideline production.

Addressing those present, Comrade Chen Pixian said: The armed police force is a new type of the people's armed forces detached from the PLA. Despite its different branch and its different specific tasks, this force is also composed of soldiers of the people. While continuously carrying forward the PLA's fine traditions and work style, the armed police force should strive to build itself into a modernized contingent capable of using all kinds of arms. To achieve the modernization of its weapons and equipment as well as its transportation and communications means, the armed police force should step up personnel training and run various schools well. He told the police brigade cadres that they should pay more attention to study in order to familiarize themselves with the development of weaponry in foreign countries.

Comrade Chen Pixian stressed: The armed police force should do a good job in maintaining public order and place security to the fore. To build a highly capable and crack contingent it is not necessary to have a big force, but a simplified, competent, and modern unit that has a high technological level and a high fighting spirit. To achieve this it is imperative to develop the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardships nor death."

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Pixian said: Our armed police units are widely scattered and shoulder a very arduous task. You should study progressively and build the police force well by increasing ideological education and discipline training and through careful recruitment of police force members. He urged commanders and fighters of the People's Armed Police Force to pay attention to their appearance and bearing.

At the end of the meeting Chen Pixian and other leading comrades joined the armed police brigade cadres in posing for a group picture.



NUCLEAR POWER, ISOTOPE SOCIETIES ESTABLISHED

OW161248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Nuclear Power Society and the Chinese Society of Isotopes were established simultaneously here today. Peng Shilu, vice-minister of water resources and electric power, was elected president of the Nuclear Power Society. As a leading expert in nuclear dynamics, Peng Shilu is now in charge of the building of a nuclear power plant in Guangdong Province, South China, begun early this month.

Xiao Lun, director of the Isotope Department of the Nuclear Industry Ministry's Institute of Atomic Energy, was elected president of the Isotope Society. He noted that China has made great achievements in the application of isotopes in agriculture and medicine. While continuing to strive for greater results in these fields, he said, future emphasis will be put on industrial application of isotopes. In order to solve the problem of energy shortage to meet the needs of the growing national economy, the Chinese Government has planned to build nuclear power plants with a total generating capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the end of this century. Besides the Guangdong project, a nuclear power plant is being built at Qinshan in Zhejiang Province.

JINGJI RIBAO EDITORIAL STRESSES OPEN-DOOR POLICY

HK131302 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Further Implement the Policy of Opening to the Outside World"]

[Text] A forum of several coastal cities, which has just closed, implemented the guiding ideology put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that the policy of opening the outside world is not to be restricted but widened, and proposed opening 14 more coastal port cities in the north and in the south and establishing economic development zones that will adopt some of the policies for special economic zones. This is a new and important step taken by our country in pursuing the policy of opening to the outside world and it will certainly have a far-reaching influence on development in economic construction.

Since the policy of opening to the outside world was proposed at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has started on a relatively large scale to develop foreign trade, absorb foreign capital, import foreign advanced technology and equipment, learn from foreign countries their advanced experience in management, establish special economic zones, and run joint-venture enterprises with Chinese and foreign capital. Regarding ways and means for trade, we have gradually adopted those which are commonly used in the world, such as extending credit, transfer of technology, and so on. Practice in the past few years has amply proved that the policy of opening to the outside world has begun to yield rich fruits and has played a useful role in developing the economy and raising the technological level of our country. However, we have pursued the policy of opening to the outside world for only a very short time, and we have not yet been really able to create a new situation or attain the expected scale and targets in many areas. If we want to attain the strategic goal of quadrupling gross output value as put forward in the 12th CPC National Congress and to set our minds on catching up with and surpassing the world's advanced level, we must further implement the policy of opening to the outside world. In order to open wider to the outside world, we must resolutely eliminate "leftist" influence and change the old ideas and practices of closing the country to international intercourse that we are accustomed to.



If we want to stand side by side with other nations in the world, we must have exchanges with various foreign countries. According to Marxist theory, the existence and development of international economic relations is the inevitable result of the development of productive forces of human society. With the constant growth of social productive forces, the mutual dependence in economic relations between various countries and nations also increases. Moreover, human material and technological civilization should be the common wealth of all mankind. In order to implement the policy of opening wide to the outside world, it is necessary to conduct education inside and outside the party in order to raise the level of understanding of the cadres and the masses and to eliminate all "leftist" ideological obstacles. Through pursuing the policy of opening to the outside world in the past few years, we have accumulated certain experience and have also trained a group of qualified personnel for economic activities with foreign countries. Although our experience is not yet sufficient and the number of our personnel is small, such experience and personnel are a valuable foundation for us to pursue the policy of opening wider to the outside world. We must earnestly sum up this experience. We must enhance our successful experiences and draw lessons from unsuccessful ones. It should be pointed out that the work of opening to the outside world is still something new. It is also complicated work involving many reforms. We are, therefore, bound to make some mistakes. We should strive to reduce as many mistakes as possible and pay less price but learn more. As long as we have at heart the overall situation of our country's economic construction and the interests of the people, work conscientiously and act seriously according to the party's policies, we will certainly accumulate more experience and score greater successes in the work of opening to the outside world.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON MULTIPARTY COOPERATION IN CHINA

HK130952 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Chen Ziyun: "On Multiparty Cooperation Under the Leadership of the Communist Party"]

[Text] On 4 June 1983, in her opening speech to the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Congress, Comrade Deng Yingchao earnestly pointed out: "The practice of multiparty cooperation by the party with the various democratic parties under the leadership of the CPC is our party's consistent policy and a characteristic and advantage of China's political system." The multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party is politically an important question of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and is of great theoretical and practical significance.

#### Theoretical Basis and Concrete National Condition

A political party is the outcome of the antagonism between classes and class struggle in capitalist society in modern times. Any political party is the political organization that represents a particular class, stratum, or group and fights to safeguard its interests. In a modern society, with the existence of different classes and strata, in a particular country several different political parties exist hand in hand. Hence, the coexistence of multiple political parties has emerged. Since a proletarian party was founded, it has invariably been confronted with such an important tactical question as how to approach the other political parties.

There is no doubt that a proletarian party should naturally wage a resolute struggle against the reactionary political parties that serve as the representative of the rulers' interests and eliminate them in the course of destroying the old state apparatus. This being the case, what position should a proletarian party take in relation to the other democratic parties? In "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels pointed out: "The Communists labor everywhere for the union and agreement of the democratic parties of all countries." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 285) This serves as the tactical principal for the proletarian party in approaching the other democratic parties in the course of revolutionary struggles.

In 1920 Lenin pointed out: "It is necessary to be good at learning to apply the general and basic principles of communism to the specific relations between classes and parties and to the specific features in the objective development toward communism, which are different in each country and which we must be able to discover, study, and predict." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 243) This has further pointed out the principles and requirements for handling the relations between the Communist Party and the other political parties. Should a socialist state tolerate the existence of multiple parties? What are the relations between various political parties under the socialist political system? On this question a unified pattern is simply nonexistent. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt the principles and policies that suit the national condition of a specific country in light of the different class relations, different historical conditions, and different courses of revolution of the specific country and the concrete conditions of its various political parties. In his speech delivered at the reception held by the national CPPCC and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee on 19 October 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The practice of multi-party cooperation under the leadership of the CPC is determined by China's concrete historical and practical conditions."

With the exception of specific parties, most of the eight democratic parties in China came into existence during the periods of the war of resistance against Japan and of the liberation war. Under the influence of the party policy on united front work, they were established one after another amid the struggles to resist the Japanese imperialists and to overthrow the reactionary rule of the KMT, and were thus the outcome of the patriotic democratic movement. The national bourgeoisie and urban petite bourgeoisie and their intellectuals served mainly as the social base for the various democratic parties, and groups of revolutionary intellectuals and communists also joined the democratic parties. Each democratic party has undergone the process of its own growth and development. Promoted, helped, and influenced by the CPC, the democratic parties carried out arduous struggles in coordination with the CPC and made significant contributions in winning victory in the new democratic revolution and preparing the founding of the PRC.

In the 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, under the leadership of the PRC, all the democratic parties have become friends of the Communist Party, who do not hesitate to remonstrate, standing together through thick and thin and working together with one heart in times of difficulty. They have done much useful work, thus making major contributions in winning victory in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. With the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership system of the means of production in China, the national bourgeoisie has ceased to exist as a class and the majority of the urban petite bourgeoisie have taken the road of cooperatization. The social base for the various democratic parties has changed along with this fundamental change in domestic class relations. "They have now become a political coalition of part of the socialist working people attached to them and to part of the patriots who support socialism and a political force that serves socialism under the leadership of the CPC." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 172)

The CPC's principle concerning the multiparty cooperation is consistent. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, in the speech he delivered at the Legislature Council of the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region, Comrade Mao Zedong solemnly declared: "The principle of the Communist Party carrying out democratic cooperation with the people outside the party is always firm and unchangeable." After the founding of New China, our party continued to adopt such a position and stand in relation to the democratic parties. In 1956 the CPC Central Committee advanced the correct policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" in the relations between the Communist Party and various democratic parties. After entering the new historical stage, to adapt itself to the new situation, our party formulated an additional principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing good times or bad" in this respect. The 12th CPC National Congress expressly pointed out:

"Our party will continue to adhere to the policy of 'long-term coexistence and mutual supervision' and the principle of 'treating each other with all sincerity and sharing good times or bad,' and will strengthen our cooperation with China's democratic parties, non-party democrats, national minority personages, and patriots in the religious circles." This demonstrates that the multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party has developed into a new historical stage.

#### Multifaceted Forms of Cooperation

In China the forms of cooperation between the Communist Party and democratic parties are multifaceted. The CPPCC is the important political and organizational form for carrying out multiparty cooperation. The People's Political Consultative Committee is a widely representative united front organization under the leadership of the CPC. Political consultation and democratic supervision remain the important tasks that the People's Political Consultative Committee should undertake in the new historical stage, and also constitute the important contents of the political activities of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of our party. In the people's political consultative committees at various levels the proportion of the representatives of democratic parties is relatively heavy. Particularly in the national CPPCC, they carry a larger weight. For example, of the members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Congress there are 23 representatives of democratic parties, constituting 42 percent of the total number of Standing Committee members. This fully illustrates the importance of their position. In the people's political consultative committees at various levels or in the consultation activities of democratic parties, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the representatives of the democratic parties conduct full discussions through consultation on major party and state policies and principles and the important questions relating to the four modernizations program and the well-being of the masses, and utilize their democratic and supervisory role by means of making criticisms and suggestions that are extensive in content. This kind of democratic supervision over the work of the party and the government is highly important and constructive, although it is different from the authoritative supervision by our party congress and the people's congress over the work of the party and the government. In the report on the revision of the party Constitution to the Eighth CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping incisively pointed out: The democratic parties "can afford our party a supervision that is hard to obtain by relying mainly on party members, discover some mistakes and shortcomings in our work that we have failed to discover, and greatly help us in our work." Under China's socialist political system the combination of the mutual supervision among the democratic parties, the supervision by state power organs over the government work, and the direct supervision by the broad masses of people over the work of the party and the government constitutes the important characteristic and advantage of China's socialist democratic system.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in light of the major policy decision taken by the party and the state to shift the focus of their work to socialist modernization, all the democratic parties emancipated their minds and gradually carried out the work, which directly served the socialist modernization program. In bringing about order out of chaos, on their own accord they played a positive role in reporting the situation and requirements of all people whom the united front work had been intended for to the authorities concerned and helped implement the party policy in relation to the above people. In recent years, the democratic parties have geared their endeavors to the needs of society, conducted investigations of special topics, and made constructive suggestions on the questions cropping up in the fields with which they are familiar. Their work and activities have been appreciated and supported by the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee. They have also conducted advisory service activities in such aspects as science and technology, economic management, and technologies and techniques, with the attainment of better economic results as their focus.



In particular, they have done a lot of useful work in helping develop the collective economy, opening up avenues of employment, and helping the government and society to give jobs to youths awaiting employment, thus winning the acclaim of the party and the people. Some democratic parties have vigorously undertaken intellectual development and launched the activities of "supporting frontier areas with intellectual help" by making full use of their own favorable conditions, thus making heartening achievements. By using the relations of their own members with the latter's relatives and friends residing abroad, the democratic parties have provided help to the government in making a success of the work of absorbing capital and importing technology from other countries. The democratic parties have given and are giving play to their special role in promoting the return of Taiwan to the motherland and realizing the unification of the motherland. They have also scored tangible results in carrying out ideological and political work among their members and encouraging their members to make more contributions for the people in their day to day professional work. In recent years in the ranks of democratic party members there have emerged large groups of advanced workers, advanced producers, and "March 8th red-banner pacesetters." With the marked success in their work, the democratic parties have made valuable contributions in promoting the fulfillment of the three major tasks for the 1980's. This has vividly indicated that the role of the democratic parties in the new historical stage is extremely important rather than being dispensable. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the cooperation between itself and the democratic parties has broad prospects, and the relations between the Communist Party and democratic parties will become closer with each passing day. This characteristic and advantage of China's socialist political system is displaying itself on a broader scale.

#### Fundamental Difference Between Multiparty Cooperation in China and the Multiparty System in Capitalist Countries

It must be noted that there is a fundamental difference between China's multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party and the multiparty system practiced in capitalist countries. As far as the main social base of China's various democratic parties is concerned, they are composed of the national bourgeoisie, urban petite bourgeoisie, and their intellectuals, but they are always different from the pure bourgeois parties in the Western capitalist countries, which are in confrontation with the Communist Party. During the period of the democratic revolution, whether in their political programs or in their actions, the democratic parties already accepted the guidance and political influence of the Communist Party in varying degrees and formed a direct or indirect political alliance with the Communist Party. Hence they constituted a component part of the united front in the new democratic revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party. Following the founding of the PRC, all the democratic parties explicitly declared accepting the leadership of the Communist Party, upheld the socialist orientation, and resolutely supported the "common program" formulated under the leadership of the party and the socialist constitution. Socialism and patriotism provide the political basis for the united front in the new stage. All the democratic parties have become the important component part of this patriotic united front under the leadership of the CPC, and have become political parties in the service of the socialist cause.

The two-party or multiparty system in capitalist countries, which superficially flaunts the banner of democracy, is in essence designated to regulate the interests of the various monopolistic capitalist groups and to safeguard the rule of the bourgeoisie. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The multiparty system [in capitalist countries] is determined by the state of contention prevailing in the bourgeois political parties, which are always trying to eradicate each other. None of the parties represent the interests of the broad masses of working people." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 231) In a capitalist country, the relationship between the party in power and the other political parties is that between "the party in office" and "the party out of office," and that between the party in power and the opposition parties.



However, under China's socialist political system, the relationship between the Communist Party and the various democratic parties is a relationship of cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party, and is also a political alliance of the various political forces which serve socialism with the Communist Party as the leading core. The fundamental characteristic of this multiparty cooperation is that all the democratic parties accept the leadership of the CPC -- the vanguard of the Chinese working class -- and serve the socialist cause on the premise of recognizing the leadership of the CPC. All the democratic parties in China are working in close cooperation with the Communist Party on the political basis of four cardinal principles. Every democratic party in China is neither "a party in power" nor "an opposition party." All the democratic parties take part in the work of the people's governments at various levels with the Communist Party as the leading core and quite a few people in the democratic parties hold important posts in the standing committees of the people's congresses at the national and local levels and leading posts in the people's governments at the provincial, city, and other levels. They play an important role in political life. The democratic parties enjoy political freedom within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and are independent organizationally and equal in status legally. They are entitled to carry out their work independently and with the initiative in their own hands. "Following the party unswervingly and working for the four modernizations with all our hearts and all our might" serves as the common aspiration of the various democratic parties. What we have mentioned has eloquently proven that multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party in China's socialist political system is a new relationship between political parties, which is established on the basis of China's socialist economic base and political relations. The political leadership of the Communist Party over the democratic parties is the fundamental guarantee for the multiparty cooperation, which is socialist in nature. The political leadership of the Communist Party over the democratic parties, and the fact that all the democratic parties are equal in status legally and independent organizationally, are dialectically unified and mutually complementary rather than being contradictory.

In the state political life, we must willingly respect the democratic parties that enjoy political freedom within the limits prescribed by the Constitution and are independent organizationally and legally equal in status, and support them in independently carrying out their work and with the initiative in their own hands. The argument that if the democratic parties are allowed to practice autonomy in organizational matters and to carry out their work independently and with the initiative in their own hands, then the leading role of the party will be weakened, is a reflection of "leftist" ideology and must be corrected in earnest. The better the democratic parties do their work, the greater will be the achievements made in the party's united front work. Instead of "making rival claims as an equal," all the democratic parties are working in close cooperation with the Communist Party under the leadership of the latter, mutually complementing each other in order to bring out their ability and the worth. In terms of the united front, the political unification and organization independence of the various democratic parties can be unified. The aim of increasing the organizational independence of the democratic parties and practicing autonomy in organizational matters among is to give better play to the role of the democratic parties. In the new historical stage there are some contradictions between the Communist Party and the democratic parties. However, generally speaking, this contradiction falls into the category of contradictions among the people in terms of the relations between the political parties whose political orientation is identical. Provided the four basic principles are followed and the unity-criticism-unity formula is upheld, this problem can entirely be solved by means of raising understanding, summing experience, respecting and consulting each other, readjusting relationships, and conducting criticism and self-criticism. It is precisely the continuous correct solutions to these new contradictions that have constantly propelled forward multiparty cooperation in the socialist political system.

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW161425 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The 4-day sixth meeting of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended here this afternoon. The meeting decided to begin the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Nanjing on 20 June this year.

The meeting first heard a report by He Binghao, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and on the important speech of Chairman Peng Zhen on the NPC's work. The participants then discussed He's report. They unanimously pointed out: Chairman Peng Zhen's speech on socialist democracy and the socialist legal system is of vital importance to the country's long-term stability and tranquility and to the smooth progress of its socialist modernization. It is necessary to advance gradually from a period of relying on policy in doing things to a period in which we in accordance not only with policy but also with the law while striving to improve the legal system. We should perform well the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting examined the report by Zhang Haoliang, vice chairman of the provincial Planning and Economic Committees, on the results of the implementation of the 1983 national economic plan and on the arrangements for the 1984 economic and social development plan. Opinions and suggestions were raised on revising the arrangements.

The meeting also examined the draft of the Jiangsu provincial provisional regulations for popularizing primary education and the draft of the Jiangsu provincial provisional regulations for eliminating illiteracy submitted to the meeting by the provincial People's Government for examination. The participants heard provincial Education Department Deputy Director (Zhou Erfei's) explanation on these two sets of draft regulations. They also heard a report by (Liu Tiesheng), vice chairman of the Educational Scientific and Cultural Commission of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on a preliminary examination of these two drafts. Members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee discussed the draft regulations in detail at group meetings. They unanimously pointed out that local legislation of the two sets of regulations is an urgent requirement for expeditiously popularizing primary education, eliminating illiteracy and ensuring rapid economic growth in the province. The meeting made a number of suggestions on revising these draft regulations. Because the two sets of draft regulations affect all trades and professions and all households, the meeting decided to forward them to the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for examination after a review by the next meeting of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting elected (Chen Guojing) as additional deputy to the Sixth NPC. Present at the meeting were Chairman Chu Jiang and Vice Chairmen Kuang Yaming, Chen Dexian, Liu Shuxun and Zhong Guochu of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Present as observers were responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the general office of the provincial People's Government, and the standing committees of the 11 city people's congresses of the province.

JIANGXI PARTY RECTIFICATION PROCEEDS SMOOTHLY

OW162335 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] According to the Party Rectification Office of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the party rectification guiding group of the provincial CPC Committee recently approved the shift into the stage of comparison and examination by 32 additional units, following its approval of the shift by the first group of 13 units directly under the provincial authorities, in the middle of March.

To date, nearly half the units undertaking party rectification directly under the provincial authorities have shifted to the stage of comparison and examination. This is an important indicator of the smooth progress in party rectification in Jiangxi Province.

In approving the shift to the comparison and examination stage by the above-mentioned units, the party rectification guiding group of the provincial party committee pointed out: The party rectification office of the provincial party committee, and the liaison officer groups at various departments, have inspected and evaluated the units directly under the provincial authorities undertaking party rectification before they accepted the results of the first-stage of party rectification of those units. After several months studying party rectification documents, the 32 units have achieved comparatively good results in correcting their thinking, enhancing their awareness, unifying their understanding, and correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification. They have basically met the three criteria set by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and the five requirements set by the provincial party committee. They have met the conditions for the shift. The party rectification guiding group of the provincial CPC Committee emphasized: Units which have been authorized to shift to the stage of comparison and examination should immediately begin second-stage work and do the following tasks well:

1. Units needing to take makeup lessons should complete those makeup lessons before they undertake comparison and examination;
2. It is necessary to continue to do a good, thorough, and painstaking job in ideological mobilization, unfold widespread and thoroughgoing heart-to-heart talks, and firmly make good preparations for comparison and examination;
3. It is necessary to continue to correct mistakes in the course of party rectification;
4. It is necessary to continue to do a serious and good job of sorting out the three types of persons; and
5. It is necessary to handle the relationship between party rectification and economic work properly and well, and neglect neither of them.

#### JIANGXI ADOPTS ECONOMIC REFORM REGULATIONS

OW170605 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The following are regulations on some questions concerning the reform of the present economic system, adopted by the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government.

1. Reform of the administrative systems of industry and commodity circulation. In the interest of strengthening administration, and giving full play to the role of central cities, the provincial industrial departments, bureaus, and prefectural administrative offices should no longer directly administer the various enterprises. The main task of these departments, bureaus, and offices is to formulate plans and policies to guide the economic activities of the enterprises. After completion of the preparatory work, the administration of enterprises currently belonging to the province and prefectures, will gradually be transferred to the cities in which they are located.

In cities, the main task of commodity-circulation reform is to change the present wholesale system. It is imperative to eliminate unnecessary links in the circulation chain, set up wholesale units according to economic zones, take flexible measures for sale of commodities, and change the present rigid method of supplying certain commodities only to certain areas and customers, and of selling commodities at fixed prices.



In rural areas, supply and marketing cooperatives should be run by the people, instead of the government. We should let the people own such cooperatives by encouraging the masses to buy stock and receive yearend dividends. In addition to dividends for stockholders, cooperatives should distribute their profits to those working for them on the principle of distribution according to work. Cooperatives should practice democratic management, expand operations, have an independent accounting system, and be responsible for their own profits and losses.

2. Popularization of the contracted work responsibility system. On the principle that the state receives the largest share of the profits, the enterprise gets a considerable share, and individuals get the rest, and while ensuring the interests of these three sides, all large and medium-sized state-owned industrial and commercial enterprises should sign contracts with the state to guarantee that a specific amount of net profit is turned over to the state.

Regarding small state-owned industrial enterprises with fixed assets valued less than 1.5 million yuan and an annual profit below 200,000 yuan, it is necessary to implement the measure of state ownership and collective operations. While paying tax to the state according to the regulations, these enterprises should be responsible for their own profits and losses.

The economic responsibility system should also be strictly implemented within the enterprise. This system should be applied to all workshops, sections, work shifts, teams, and individual workers.

3. Wage system to be determined by enterprises. An enterprise has the right to decide on its wage system, as long as it does not affect the production costs of its products, and the average rate of increase in the workers' income does not exceed the average rate of increase in the amount of profit or tax which the enterprise delivers to the state.

4. Implementation of the fluctuating bonus system. The total amount of bonuses meted out by a state-owned enterprise should depend on the economic results of its operations. It should fluctuate with the increase or decrease in the amount of profit or tax the enterprise delivers to the state. In giving bonuses, it is imperative to do away with egalitarianism.

5. Expansion of the enterprise's authority for cadre management and personnel recruitment. While the plant director and manager of the enterprise should be appointed by the party committee at the higher level, at the recommendation by the competent department, the plant director and manager can nominate the deputy director and sub-manager, whose names should be forwarded to the enterprise party committee for approval, and reported to the competent department for its records. The plant director and manager also have the authority to appoint, or dismiss, cadres in charge of various workshops and sections. The enterprise can recruit technical personnel to meet its needs.

6. Authority to be delegated to the lower level to examine and approve import of technologies. Prefectures, cities, provincial departments, and bureaus can examine and approve applications submitted by enterprises to use their own foreign exchange or funds for acquiring technologies from abroad to meet the needs of technical transformation, provided that the amount involved is less than 250,000 U.S. dollars or 1 million yuan.

7. A floating price system to be implemented for some products. In order to encourage production of fine-quality products and the development of new products, it is necessary to determine the price on the basis of product quality. Regarding those products, which have been cited as fine-quality products by the state, ministry, or provincial authorities, a floating price system may be implemented, according to supply and demand in the market.



Products listed in the state plan, but made by the enterprise with self-provided materials, may be sold at floating prices within the limits approved by the Commodity Price Department.

8. Urban and rural collective economies to be enlivened. Collectively-owned enterprises in cities and the countryside should not be managed in the same way as state-owned enterprises. They should be organized voluntarily by the collectives, work on their own, pay tax as required by the regulations, and be responsible for their own profits and losses.

9. Irrational burdens on enterprises to be eliminated. The enterprise has the right to refuse any requisition for personnel, funds, materials, and commodities without giving compensation. It also has the right to refuse any unreasonable request for sharing work or expenses. Corporations owned by the province, prefectures, and cities should not collect administrative fees from those enterprises not under their direct jurisdiction.

10. Close coordination between local authorities and the departments concerned. To make a success of economic reform, local authorities and the departments concerned should proceed from the overall interests, work in coordination, support each other, and make concerted efforts. At the same time, it is imperative to strengthen the supervision and inspection of enterprises. Enterprise leaders, who abuse their power to violate the law and discipline, resort to deception, and harm the interests of the state, should be punished according to the seriousness of their case.

#### SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 16 APR

SK170115 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The seventh Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress ended in Jinan on 16 April. The meeting conscientiously discussed and revised the draft work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress to be submitted to the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and unanimously adopted it.

The above meeting adopted a report by the Credentials Commission of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress on the changes of deputies and on the examination of the credentials of deputies elected in a by-election. The report reads: The First Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress actually has 1,012 deputies instead of the planned 1,016.

The meeting also adopted a report on the appointments and removals of personnel. The meeting ended on the morning of 16 April. Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the plenary meeting. Attending were Gao Fengwu, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Liu Gang, and Zhang Fugui, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and the relevant departments of the provincial People's Government attended the meeting as observers. In accordance with Governor Liang Buting's proposal, the above meeting decided to appoint Xiao Hong director of the Shandong Provincial Cultural Department.

GUANGDONG LEADERS MEET ON TOBACCO SWINDLE CASE

HK140230 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] On the morning of 12 April, the CPC group of the provincial People's Government held a meeting of members and advisers of CPC committees or CPC groups from all provincial committees, offices, departments, and bureaus, and from organs directly under the provincial authorities, to introduce the tobacco swindle case. The meeting made arrangements for organs directly under the provincial authorities to conduct education on opposing bureaucracy by using the case as a negative example so as to push forward party rectification.

Leading comrades from the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and the CPC group of the provincial government, Li Jianan, Ye Changhai, Du Ruizhi, Ling Botang, Yang Deyuan, Liu Junjie, Wang Pingshan, Kuang Ji, and Yang Li, attended the meeting.

At the meeting Li Jianan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy secretary of the CPC group of the provincial government, delivered a speech. He said: We must treat this case as a negative example and widely conduct education on opposing bureaucracy among party members, cadres, and party member leading cadres in particular, so as to draw a lesson, correct, and eliminate the unhealthy practices of seeking personal interests by taking advantage of one's power and serious bureaucracy, and to resolve the problem of leaders being weak and slack.

On the problem of those involved in the case, Li Jianan said: We will continue to adopt the guiding principle of putting education first, carry out criticism and self-criticism through study, deepen understanding, get to the heart of the problem, distinguish right from wrong, and help those involved to make thorough self-criticisms so as to draw a lesson and correct mistakes. Meanwhile, those who neglected their duties and incurred heavy political and economic losses or the state must be properly dealt with.

Comrade Li Jianan said: The CPC group of the provincial government demanded that all units associate themselves with the practice of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and push forward the work of party rectification.

At the meeting (Tan Ning), head of the inspection group dispatched by the provincial CPC Committee to the provincial Native Products Import and Export Company, briefed the participants on the tobacco swindle case.

HUNAN SENDS CADRES TO IMPLEMENT DOCUMENT NO 1

HK161351 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] On the basis of serious study and all-round understanding of the essence of 1984 Central Document No 1, departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial government have transferred some 1,100 cadres down to the grass-roots to make investigation and study since late March. They have earnestly listened to the opinions of grassroots cadres, masses, and units under each of their jurisdictions corrected their professional guiding thinking, and studied measures of implementing the spirit of the 1984 Central Document No 1.

The leading comrade of the provincial Industry and Commerce Bureau has gone deep into the rural areas of [word indistinct] county to make investigation, finding that there are still cases of fines being imposed on those peasants who engaged in long-distance transportation of goods for sale by the Industry and Commerce Bureau of this county, which is not in conformity with policies.

Last year, a few specialized households of this county transported oranges to Beijing for sale to some units. This January the county Industry and Commerce Bureau imposed a fine of 4,000 yuan on them, on the grounds that they had not registered the undertaking. Linking study with this incident, the leading comrade of the provincial Industry and Commerce Bureau studied central Document No 1 with his county counterpart, who finally came to understand that in enlivening the rural economy, industry and commerce departments should enhance administration, and at the same time they should give the green light to developing commodity production. In handling ordinary problems in the peasants' economy it is necessary to rely chiefly on ways of enlightenment, education, publicity, and guidance. We should not arbitrarily impose fines on them which will eventually dampen their enthusiasm.

In making investigation, the provincial departments of politics and law discovered that some grassroots units have mistakenly handled long-distance transporting of goods for sale as cases of speculation. They said that an all-round reexamination of those cases would be conducted in accordance with the spirit of the central Document No 1, thoroughly reversing the verdicts of those cases.

When the leading comrade of the provincial Machine-Building Industry Department found some problems existing in the present production of agricultural machinery while conducting investigations in Lingling Prefecture, he spent 5 days visiting 11 agricultural machinery stations together with the relevant responsible comrades of the prefecture and counties, and solved 10 problems on the spot.



YUNNAN PLA COMMENDS UNITS BOMBARDING VIETNAM

HK140153 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The Yunnan Military District recently issued a notice commending 16 units and 99 individuals who have gained merit in taking part in the bombardment of Vietnam. Since this bombardment was launched on 2 April, the units and militia of Yunnan Military District taking part in the combat have heroically killed the enemy and a number of advanced units and individuals have appeared.

The 5th Company of a certain unit, known as the Shangganling of the 1980's, came under continuous enemy bombardment. Over 1,000 shells were fired at it. The cadres and fighters put forward the slogan, "Better to die at our posts than yield an inch of land" and repulsed the attack with heroism and stubbornness. With the cooperation of fraternal units, they destroyed 2 enemy observation posts and 3 barracks buildings and killed or wounded over 30 of the enemy.

(Si Shaoping) (Xiong Jiamin), and (Zheng Junmin), fighters of the artillery company of a certain unit, braved intense enemy shelling to carry out observations only 400 meters to the enemy's front, thus accurately directing artillery fire on enemy targets. These three were all given third-class merit awards.

In its notice, the Yunnan Military District highly praised the patriotic and revolutionary heroic spirit of these units and individuals. It called on the units and militia taking part in the combat to learn from the heroes and models and become like them in order to gain further new merit for the motherland and people.

YUNNAN MEETING HELD ON RECTIFICATION EXPERIENCES

HK160931 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the Committee for Guiding Party Rectification of the provincial CPC Committee yesterday held a meeting for organs directly under the provincial authorities in which the first stage of party rectification is being carried out, in order to exchange experiences in party rectification. The provincial Geology Bureau and six other units exchanged their experiences at the meeting. Li Qiming, executive deputy director of the Committee for Guiding Party Rectification, presiding over the meeting. Zhao Tingguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy director of the Committee for Guiding Party Rectification, spoke at the meeting.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of organs directly under the provincial authorities in which the first stage of party rectification is being carried out and comrades of the liaison group and work group of the provincial Committee for Guiding Party Rectification. Comrades of the liaison group of the Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification were also present.

The units presenting their experiences at the meeting were: the provincial Geology Bureau the provincial Commercial Department, Yunnan University, the provincial Electric Power Bureau, the provincial Sports Committee, the Sixth Office of the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial Industrial Electronics Company. They exchanged their experiences in integrating theory with practice in the stage of studying party rectification documents, in organizing leading cadres to study the documents so as to gain a good understanding of the essence of the documents, in simultaneous study and discussion and simultaneous rectification and correct of defects, and in checking unhealthy tendencies characterized by taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gains.

Their main experiences can be summed up as follows: 1) the leading bodies, especially the first and second leaders of these bodies, were clear about the guiding ideology for party rectification;

2) proceeding from the realities in their units in implementing the policy of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects; 3) following the mass line during party rectification, and letting party members and nonparty people and people at various levels take part in the discussions on important matters; and 4) setting high demands on party members, especially leading cadres, and conscientiously carrying out criticism and self-criticism so as to enhance party spirit.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang said at the meeting that through exchanging experiences, we believe that we can do a very good job of party rectification, and the leading bodies at various levels are capable of doing so. He emphasized that in the next stage, it is necessary to first conscientiously study and implement Circular No 7 of the Central Committee for Buiding Party Rectification and other relevant documents, and make a careful examination of the work in the previous stage according to the three criteria so that we can find out what has not been done well and adopt effective measures to catch up. We must grasp the work, and at the same time prevent it from being carried out perfunctorily. Second, it is necessary to develop a democratic work style and follow the mass line so as to do well in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. The problems concerning the people's immediate interests, which are of great interest to them, and the problems concerning the implementation of various policies, must be solved as early as possible. If they cannot be solved for the time being, it is necessary to explain the matter to the masses, while at the same time taking positive measures to create conditions for their solution. Although we have already achieved some progress in checking the unhealthy tendency characterized by taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gains, we must make continuous efforts to carry it through to the end. At present, some units have touched on the problem of a bureaucratic work style, which is characterized by being irresponsible toward the party and the people and which has brought about great losses for the party and the state, but other units have not yet done so. We must pay adequate attention to this.

Finally, leading cadres must take the lead in making criticism and self-criticism. Leading cadres, especially the first and second leaders of those units in which there are more problems and in which the masses still have misgivings about making criticism, must take the lead in making criticism and self-criticism so that they may play an exemplary role among the masses.

HEBEI PLA HOLDS MEETING ON MILITIA TRAINING

HK170305 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Hebei Military District convened a provincial meeting on militia training bases in Dacheng County on 6 and 7 April. The meeting was attended by Hebei Military District Commander Zhang Zhenchuan, principal leaders of prefectural and city military subdistricts, Beijing Military Region Adviser Kang Lin, and leaders of the PLA General Logistics Department and other departments concerned. Responsible comrades of the Langfang Prefectural Commissioner's Office were also present.

Work on constructing the Dacheng County militia training base commenced last October and was basically completed by the end of March. The base covers an area of 116 mu, and includes grounds for living, firing, and training.

After visiting the living and training areas, the responsible comrades attending the meeting watched a demonstration given by the militia at the firing range. The first demonstration consisted of firing semiautomatic rifles at targets 100 meters away. There was then a demonstration of firing indigenous rockets. When the order was given, more than 10 rockets soared into the sky, where they exploded at a height of several thousand meters. These explosions are lethal within a radius of 20 meters. They are an effective weapons for wiping out enemy paratroopers and transport planes. They were designed by the county People's Armed Forces Department, which received awards from the Beijing PLA units.

HEBEI HOLDS ECONOMIC WORK CONFERENCE 20-26 MAR

HK130806 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 84 p 1

[Report by Xu Yaoguang of the Hebei People's Broadcasting Station and Zhou Xinmin of HEBEI RIBAO: "Provincial Economic Work Conference Puts Forth This Year's Production Target"]

[Text] The provincial government convened a provincial economic work conference from 20 to 26 March. The conference called on the broad masses of workers on the province's economic front to further emancipate their minds and strive to create a new situation in economic work with the spirit of reform centered on the general tasks and targets put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Among those attending this conference were commissioners in charge of economic work of various prefectures and cities, mayors and responsible comrades of departments concerned, and leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, as well as responsible comrades of relevant departments and bureaus directly under the province and professors of institutions of higher education, as well as comrades of economic research departments in the province. Such leading comrades as Li Feng, Ye Liansong, and Guo Zhi attended the conference and made speeches. The conference transmitted and studied the latest important directives of the leading comrades of the Central Committee for our province, as well as the guidelines of this year's national economic work conference, defined the objective of struggle for industrial production in our province, studied and discussed measures for creating a new situation in the economic work of our province, and worked out several methods of rewards and penalties for technical progress, product improvement, and economic use of energy and raw materials. At the conference, the provincial government presented certificates of merit to departments, bureaus, and enterprises directly under various prefectures and cities and the province, which obtained notable results in cutting losses and increasing profits in 1983, and the leading comrades of departments and bureaus directly under various prefectures and cities and the province handed letters of responsibility for cutting losses and increasing profits to the provincial government.



The comrades attending the conference were very dynamic in their ideas. They all spoke glowingly of the reform, and made many excellent suggestions for creating a new situation in the economic work of our province. They were fully confident of achieving the objective of struggle for this year's industrial production.

At present the situation of industrial production in our province is good. Last year industry, communications, and production throughout the province broke free from the hesitant situation of the past several years and caught up with the rest of the country. In the first 2 months of this year, synchronous growth has basically been achieved in production, taxable profit, and taxes and profits turned over to the higher authorities. In January and February, the accumulative total of gross output value of industry reached throughout the whole province has increased by 17.7 percent compared with the same period last year, taxable profit of industry and enterprises within the budget increased by 37 percent compared with the same period last year, taxes and profits turned over to the higher authorities increased by 24.4 percent compared with the same period last year, and the amount of losses incurred by enterprises operating at a loss decreased by 48.7 percent compared with the same period last year.

The main objectives of struggle determined by the conference for industrial production in our province this year are: Achieve 26.7 billion yuan in the gross output value of industry, or an increase of 6 percent compared with last year; 2.7 billion yuan in taxable profits, or an increase of 7 percent compared with last year; and 2.07 billion yuan in taxes and profits turned over to the higher authorities, or an increase of 8 percent compared with last year. Achieve the synchronous growth in production, taxable profits and taxes and profits turned over to the higher authorities. By means of conscientious discussions and study, the comrades attending the conference held that in order to achieve the objective of struggle for the gross output value of industry this year, it is necessary to adopt effective measures, and concentrate on solving several important problems currently existing on the industrial front of our province: 1) some leading comrades still have not cast off the fetters and influence of "leftist" thinking, some of the enterprises are very slow in "shifting course" and "changing patterns," and economic results have still not basically taken a turn for the better; 2) implementation of the "eight-character policy" is not effective, readjustment is hesitant, and enterprise management is weak; 3) consumption of raw materials is high, costs are high, and turnover of funds is slow; and 4) energy and raw materials are in short supply, and some products are unmarketable and overstocked.

The conference called on all localities to further emancipate their minds centered on raising economic results, persist in carrying out reforms and innovations, continue to work boldly, and enliven the economy. They must make great efforts to unify thinking, develop links, eliminate resistance, and properly implement the three documents of a policy nature laid down at the conference of small and medium enterprises held by the provincial government last December, as well as the several methods of rewards and penalties for technical progress, product improvement and economic use of energy and raw materials worked out at the present conference, and improve the vitality of enterprises. They must proceed from raising economic results in the province, break away from the situation of partition and departmental ownership, and make a success of industrial readjustment based on economic rationality and specialized cooperation. They must vigorously push forward technical progress, make a success of technical transformation, introduction of technology, and technical development based on key trades, backbone enterprises, and high-grade products. At the same time, they must resolutely make a success of intellectual development, conscientiously implement the policy towards intellectuals, fully bring the role of existing intellectuals into play, and extensively recruit, train, and discover qualified people.

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They must step up "shifting the course" and "changing the pattern" of enterprises, and enliven circulation. They must vigorously pay attention to cutting losses and increasing profits, and raise economic results.

The provincial economic work conference pointed out that the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have called for a new breakthrough and the creation of a new situation in the economic work of our province this year. This is an arduous but glorious task confronting us. Leading cadres at various levels and in various departments must have the spirit of resolutely carrying out reform. They must discuss vital matters, understand the overall situation, and manage their own line of work centered on accomplishing the general tasks and objectives put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, and make a major change and improve their method of thinking, work method, and work style to meet the needs of the new situation. In organizing and directing economic work, they must further emancipate their minds, break away from the fetters of "leftist" ideas, boldly persist in seeking truth from facts, dare to destroy the old and establish the new, stand in the forefront of reform as promoters of reform, and boldly investigate good experience and methods for enlivening the economy. They must have the courage to shoulder responsibility, and must understand a thing thoroughly, they must boldly go ahead with the work, and must not always wait for documents from the higher authorities. They must "handle new things in a new way," and be good at discovering and helping new things. They must overcome subjectivism, bureaucracy, and an abstract leadership method, solve the several key problems in a down-to-earth manner, promptly guide the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses to the development of production, achieve the objective of struggle for this year, and create a new situation in the economic work of our province.

HEILJONGJIANG ARTICLE ON ERRONEOUS RECTIFICATION IDEAS

SK140718 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Station commentator's article: "Leaders Should Take Personal Charge of Doing a Good Job in Actively Conducting Transformation in the Course of Party Rectification"]

[Text] At the report meeting sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial Guidance Committee in charge of party rectification on 29 March with the participation of responsible persons from the provincial level organs, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, urged the units that had been assigned to the first stage of the party rectification drive to spend some time concentrating on successfully conducting transformation in the course of party rectification.

Following the meeting, a large number of units have made further arrangements for conducting transformation in the course of party rectification and have made a bigger stride in dealing with major problems, which has resulted in a new upsurge in conducting transformation in the course of party rectification. The masses inside and outside the party are pleased with the initial achievements scored in conducting transformation in the course of party rectification and foresee a favorable future of achieving a turn for the better in party style. At present gaps have formed in the work of conducting transformation in the course of party rectification, which has been taken up by the provincial level organs that have been assigned to the first stage of the party rectification drive, and their obvious differences have been discovered. Their differences have shown whether or not the principal leading comrades of various units have taken personal charge of conducting transformation in the course of party rectification. Whether these leading comrades have actively or passively conducted transformations has been shown by the differences. Judging from the current situation in a number of units, their leading comrades chiefly need to heighten their understanding and to eliminate various ideological obstacles in changing their passive attitude into an active one in the transformation work.

In conducting transformation in the course of party rectification, the erroneous thinking that those who have taken the lead in conducting transformations will suffer losses must be eliminated. Such thinking will certainly hinder the progress of conducting transformation in the course of party rectification and will certainly result in a phenomenon in which all problems that should and could be corrected will not be dealt with. Actually, those who have been afraid of suffering losses have approached the question by adhering to the stand of individuals and small groups. They have no party spirit or are weak in party spirit.

Launching the party rectification drive is precisely aimed at dealing with seriously impure questions cropping up in ideology, work style, and organization. No one is allowed to put off transformation work in the drive. We must note that the work of conducting transformation will be carried out sooner or later in the course of party rectification and that units that have put off transformation work will become passive forever. Therefore, we must be determined to engage actively in transformation work without seeking comparison with other units, adopting a wait-and-see attitude, or covering up problems.



To do a good job in conducting transformation in the course of party rectification, it is imperative to boldly expose and face up to problems. All units that have been active in transformation work have dared to tackle contradictions and to grasp their own problems. On the contrary, all units that have been passive in the work are unwillingly to expose contradictions and to face up to their own problems. All comrades who want to change their passive situation into an active one in this work should size up their key problems. They should actively grasp problems which the people have strongly complained about. Efforts should be made to ensure that all problems are earnestly transformed in a down-to-earth manner and are not transformed perfunctorily or superficially, and efforts made to score practical results in the transformation work.

#### JILIN LEADERS ATTEND FORUM ON SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

SK130345 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Today the provincial CPC Committee held a forum in Changchun on rural specialized households to listen fully to the opinions of representatives of specialized households. Participating in the forum were 30 representatives from rural specialized households in various localities in the province.

This afternoon Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhang Gensheng, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor; Zhao Nanqi and Liu Jingzhi, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Huo Mingguang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy provincial governor; and Wang Jinshan, deputy governor, warmly received the forum participants and posed for a photograph with them.

During the reception Comrade Jiang Xiaochu gave a warm encouragement to the forum participants.

Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di, Zhao Xiu, Zhao Nangi and other leading comrades warmly praised the achievements scored by specialized households. They said: You are the representatives of the advanced in developing the rural commodity production. You should strive to become even more prosperous so as to inspire the people throughout the province.

BEIJING MEETING COMMEMORATES TAIWAN WRITER LAI HE

OW131908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- China has published more than 50 collections of literary works from Taiwan Province in the last five years, and anthologies of some well-known Taiwan writers will also be published. This was announced here today by Zhu Ziqi, executive secretary of the Chinese Writers' Association (CWA), at a meeting commemorating the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lai He, a contemporary Taiwan writer. "Selections of Lai He's Works" will be published soon by the Broadcasting Publishing House, poet Zhu Ziqi added.

Lai He (1894-1943) was born in Zhanghua County, Taiwan Province. He came to the mainland and worked at a hospital in Xiamen (Amoy) from 1917 to 1919. He took part in the New Culture Movement for patriotism and resistance to Japanese aggression after going back to Taiwan, and enjoyed high prestige in Taiwan's cultural circles.

Zhu Ziqi described Lai He as a pioneer of vernacular literature in Taiwan as well as a patriot who fought for the liberation of the island from Japanese rule. With profound national feelings, he linked the destiny and future of Taiwan closely with those of the whole of China, Zhu added. Zhu expressed the hope that people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait would carry on Lai He's spirit of anti-imperialism, patriotism and identification with the people and unite for the development of the national culture and the country's reunification.

Speaking at the meeting, Xu Juemin, director of the Institute of Literature of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said the new literature in Taiwan was part of China's modern literature fostered by the May 4th Movement of 1919. "We will carry forward the cultural heritage of Mr Lai He and other writers of the older generation and introduce them to readers on the mainland," Xu said. He welcomed Taiwan writers and scholars of literature to cooperate with their colleagues on the mainland in making Chinese literature flourish.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the CWA, the Institute of Literature, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

FILM DIRECTOR RETURNS TO MAINLAND FROM TAIWAN

OW111431 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A film director has returned to the mainland from Taiwan and settled in Beijing. Xie Yuchen, 44, was born into a Cantonese family in Miaoli County, Taiwan Province. He worked as a cameraman and film director. He ran a film company in Taiwan and in the last five years directed seven movies which were popular in Taiwan and Southeast Asia. His wife, Zhang Jinfeng, was a film producer.

Xie Yuchen, his wife and their three children arrived here March 21. Xie and his wife will continue their film work in Beijing. Their eldest daughter Xie Yihua has entered the Beijing Ballet School, and their son and the younger daughter will also go to school here. The family will leave Beijing to see the sights of Nanjing, Shanghai and Lushan.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON BASKETBALL AFFAIR, ROK TIES

OW131451 Taipei CNA in English 1430 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 13 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Friday reported at the Control Yuan that the incident involving the Republic of China's participation in the Asian Youth Basketball Championships in Seoul last Saturday has damaged the relations between this nation and South Korea. He added, however, the incident was actually planned by the Chinese Communists, and the relations between the two nations fell victim to the scheme of the Peiping regime.

Both the ROC and South Korea are seeking to minimize the damage and in the meantime trying to better their relations, Minister Chu said. Minister Chu said that Korean President Chon Tu-hwan has given special attention to this incident. On April 9, Korean Ambassador to the ROK Kim Chong-kon met with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to express his government's wish to reinforce the relations between the two countries and minimize the damage the incident has caused.

The Chinese Communists have tried every means, Chu asserted, to isolate this nation from the international community. The Seoul incident was actually Peiping's subterfuge coming to the surface.

PRESIDENT CHIANG HOSTS PARTY FOR SENATOR GOLDWATER

OW151423 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 16 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo gave a tea party in honor of the visiting U.S. Senator and Mrs Barry M. Goldwater and his wife at the presidential building Sunday afternoon. President Chiang expressed his hearty welcome to the old friends, who last visited here two years ago. Both the president and the U.S. senator said they were very pleased to see each other again. They exchanged views on a wide range of topics related to the current world situation, Sino-American relations, and the Chinese Communists' united front tactics.

Both sides agreed that maintaining good relations between the Republic of China and the United States is conducive to the common interests of the two countries. They also agreed that the further strengthening of bilateral ties will help promote peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

During their talks, President Chiang expressed his admiration for the in-depth understanding Senator Goldwater has on the intrinsic nature of the Chinese Communist regime. The president also expressed his thanks to the old friends who have come from afar to show their concern about this country that is making its indefatigable efforts to push ahead with its cause under the ever-changing world situation.

Senator Goldwater said the U.S. Government stance of caring about the security and well-being of the ROC will not change, adding that therefore the U.S. Government will not do anything harmful to the ROC-U.S. relations under the blackmail of Chinese Communists. He also said he firmly believes it is very important to maintain the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two nations. The talks continued for about one hour under amicable and agreeable atmosphere.



EDITORIAL ASSESSES ATTACKS ALONG PRC-SRV BORDER

HK120628 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Situation on the Sino-Vietnamese Border"]

[Text] According to incomplete statistics, in March alone Vietnamese armed personnel carried out more than 30 armed provocations against our country along the Sino-Vietnamese border. They bombarded our villages and shot Chinese residents in these villages, seriously upsetting spring farming and the daily lives of the Chinese residents in the border areas.

As a matter of fact, the Vietnamese troops have been tied down because of too much running around, since they were staging "dry-season offensive" to besiege the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese guerillas and were provoking border conflicts along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Vietnamese Army has been in a terrible fix and is running short of ways to deal with the situation. At such a time, by stepping up its harassment activities in our Yunnan and Guangxi border areas, Vietnam is trying to gain a diplomatic advantage rather than trying to achieve a military purpose. Hanoi thought that by creating a tense situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border it would have a pretext to accuse China of wantonly engaging in military aggression and to denounce China as the source of tension in the Far East. It is not true that Indonesia has come forward to defend Vietnam's aggressive activities in a roundabout way and to vilify China with insidious language? It is apparent that Vietnam made smug calculations when it decided to launch attacks on the southern and northern fronts at the same time.

Vietnam has carried out armed intrusions and harassment activities against China's border areas for many years. It was not until recently that China began to fire back at Vietnamese Army positions along the border so as to mete out severe punishment to the Vietnamese. The Chinese forces returned fire with its big guns and destroyed many Vietnamese military installations, including firing points, lookout posts, and shelters, and killed a number of invading Vietnamese soldiers. Chinese frontier guards in the past merely carried out necessary defensive counterattacks and did not fire back on a large scale until recently. The tactics of alternating tension with relaxation primarily serve the purpose of defending our country's security and protecting Chinese residents in our border areas. At the same time, the recent moves also serve as a response to the battles in Kampuchea in support of the Thai and Kampuchean peoples' anti-Vietnamese struggle, and consequently check Vietnam's aggressive activities there. The two-way tactics in our counterattacks are based on the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border as well as on the needs of the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield. This is rather apparent.

The Sino-Vietnamese border battles have continued for more than 10 days. According to reports from Vietnam, several battalions of Chinese troops have moved into Vietnam's Lang Son. However, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY did not report this. According to XINHUA, major battles were fought on 2 April, when Chinese frontier guards in Jinping, Malipo, and Funing in Yunnan Province, and in Fangcheng, Ningming, and Jingxi in Guangxi Autonomous Region simultaneously began the shelling. "The enemy targets were completely covered by the bombardment, and Vietnamese surface fortifications were destroyed." The great destruction of Vietnamese military installations will prevent the Vietnamese forces from staging large-scale invasions. Perhaps this is the immediate military purpose of the recent punitive bombardment. It seems that the fighting along the Sino-Vietnamese border is unlikely to worsen and become as serious as the punitive war in early 1979.

China does not want to slow down the pace of its economic construction. With the wet season drawing near in Indochina, the Vietnamese invading army in Kampuchea will soon have to wind down their offensives.

Although the recent Chinese self-defense counterattacks were not made on a large scale and did not last too long, they still mean much to China's foreign policy. First, the military moves show that China will consistently support Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese and national salvation struggle, and will never give up this stand because of its domestic construction and efforts to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. In China's view, supporting the Kampuchean resistance movement is China's international duty in opposing hegemonism and is also a step in the right direction in bringing about a peaceful international environment for its construction. China's firm position in this regard will exert a positive influence in Indochina and among the Southeast Asian countries, particularly Kampuchea and Thailand, and thus will promote cooperative relations between China and these countries.

Second, launching counterattacks on Vietnam also indirectly inflicts a blow on the Soviet Union. This is apparent to anyone. Therefore, the Soviet Union has recently intensified its anti-China propaganda. The Soviet news agency TASS relayed the Vietnamese foreign minister's charge against China; and the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES also carried an article by the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN, which slandered China. In the face of the Soviet Union's denigration, China insists on supporting the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese movement, but it does not reply to sarcasm with sarcasm. This shows that China's approach to the Soviet Union is firm and flexible.

The counterattacks against Vietnam's incursions are military actions along the Sino-Vietnamese border on the surface, but their diplomatic implications are more profound and extensive.

#### EVERBRIGHT CHAIRMAN WARNS OF DELAY IN TALKS

HK130144 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Francis Li: "Delay Threat to Industry"]

[Text] Hong Kong's industry could be badly shaken if the 1997 talks drag on for two or three more years, according to China's top trade representative here. Mr Wang Guangying, chairman of the Everbright Industrial Co, was answering reporters' questions after a speech last night to the Association of Experts for Modernisation at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. He said local industry would suffer if the 1997 question was not solved soon. He refused to elaborate.

In his speech, he urged professionals to do more to stabilise the local community and to increase the prosperity of Hong Kong. Although the Sino-British talks were progressing smoothly and the veil shrouding Hong Kong's future was beginning to unfold, Mr Wang said the population was still worried. He said professions, the cream of society, should do more to allay such fears.

On the trade front, Mr Wang said the foundation stone of a cordial economic relationship between Hong Kong and China had been solidly laid and the continued development of this relationship was of benefit to both sides. He revealed that while Hong Kong business interests had provided one-third of the foreign capital that had flowed into China since 1979, China's investment in Hong Kong exceeded this amount. Meanwhile, Mr Wang said his company was planning to invest in developing two abandoned oil wells estimated between them to have a crude reserve of 500,000 tonnes.

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EVERBRIGHT CHAIRMAN WELCOMES U.S. INVESTMENT

HK170427 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1508 GMT 16 Apr 84

["Wang Guangying Welcomes Investment Cooperation Between U.S. Investors and the Everbright Industrial Company" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 16 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- While attending the luncheon given by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong today, Wang Guangying, director of the Everbright Industrial Company, said that one of the purposes of the Everbright Industrial Company is to serve as much as possible the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. The company has made investments in real estate in Hong Kong and is drawing up plans to make more investments in industry in the Hong Kong and Macao areas.

Wang Guangying said: The Everbright Industrial Company has achieved gratifying results since its founding in Hong Kong 7 months ago. The company has signed a number of contracts, and its volume of trade is considerable.

Wang Guangying stated that company has recently decided to cooperate with the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone in carrying out two large-scale overall development projects. One of them is the Modaomen overall development project, in which 200,000 mu of land will be reclaimed from the mouth of the Zhu Jiang; and the other is to allocate an area from the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone for the establishment of the Guangda industrial zone in the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone. He said that he welcomes U.S. investors making investments in cooperation with the Everbright Industrial Company and providing various services in the above-mentioned projects. The Everbright Industrial Company will sincerely create a fine investment environment for investors and offer them various conveniences. He revealed that some American companies have held trade talks with the Everbright Industrial Company, and now they are working out plans.

Wang Guangying also revealed that in order to coordinate with the development of the Nanhai oilfield, the Everbright Industrial Company will cooperate with the Shenzhen City Government and the General Logistics Company of the Nanhai oilfield in preparing the construction of a logistics base in Nantou District, Shenzhen. This district is located to the north of Shekou, covering an area of around 39 square km. According to the tentative plan, a number of warehouses, standardized industrial buildings, and residential houses will be built in three phases, covering an area of approximately 1.5 million square meters.

Wang Guangying said: There is great potential in the trade contacts between China and the United States. The Everbright Industrial Company is willing to continue to increase its contacts with U.S. industrial and commercial circles and to develop cooperation and trade with the American companies.



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